REGISTERED No. 4—1876

The Bombay

No. 8,703.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2¼ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2 ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements ... lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. PATNA, 1780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J.E. Withers, as above from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 5th January and on MONDAY, the 8th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. ARABIA, 1486 Tons, 260 H.P., Commander Allen, on SATURDAY, the 30th December 1876, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co, Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. EUPHRATES 803 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on SATURDAY, the 30th December 1876, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 a.m.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th December 1876, at 4 p.m.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. D. Sayers, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd January 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above [illegible] years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.

BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.

"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

The Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th January 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

The steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

Steamer	on the	5th	February 1877.
Do.	do.	28th	,,
do.	do.	21st	,,
do.	do.	10th	,,
do.	do.	10th	May ,,

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

25, Bombay Green, 22nd December 1876.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CH[illegible] HALL are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.
WM. NICOL & Co.

At these works we execute all kinds of [illegible] Work.

METAL MART.

In Stock CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH'S [illegible] ENGINES, GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, [illegible] LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, FIRE ENGINES, [illegible] of Engineers' and Contractors' TOOLS and

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W.Haselwood	1st—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	539	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	5th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 9th Jany. 1877, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, (2,431 Tons and 370 H. P.), Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 6th Jany. 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, [illegible] 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS.................................Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.	10th January.
" TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
" BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL...............................Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
NAPLES.

THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.

First Class....Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeeper throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most efficacious REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London.

Sold by them and all

CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage, mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING,

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each Packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly
Works:—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 30TH DECEMBER.

COMEDY AND BURLESQUE.

FIRST TIME

By this Company of the Petite Comedy,

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

Revival of the Favorite Burlesque,

LUCRETIA BORGIA!

INTRODUCTIONS.

"Come live with me and be my love" (Ballad)........Miss Minnie Williams.

Highland Fling........Miss Flora Ford and Miss Ada Ford.

Irish Jig........Miss Ada Ford.

"She's all that I desire" (Song & Dance) Miss Flora Ford.

PRICES AS USUAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Captain Canobasa, will sail as above on MONDAY, the 1st January, at 10 a.m. precisely.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a. m.

C. GRONDONA.
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1877, at 5-30 p. m.

J. WESTALL, Hony. Secy.

Bombay Club, 29th December 1876.

WANTED, a QUALIFIED DRAFTSMAN for Temporary [illegible] in the Sholapur Collectorate. Applications should be accompanied by Testimonials of qualifications.

Pay at the rate of Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, SHOLAPUR.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—To view the ILLUMINATIONS on MONDAY EVENING SPECIAL TRAMWAY CARS can be engaged on application at the Company's Offices. Cars will proceed via Town Hall and Market, returning via Kalbadevie Road and Rampart Row. Price for Open Cars, seating 40 Passengers, Rs. 20: Closed Cars, seating 24, Rs. 15, for the round trip.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MALABAR HILL PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

ADJOINING THE "MALABAR HOTEL," BREACH CANDY,

OPEN DAILY

FOR TAKING ALL KINDS OF PORTRAITURE.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, Rs. 10 PER DOZ.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHY AT HALF THE USUAL RATES.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 5, Hornby Row, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 6th of January 1877, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of passing the following Resolution:—

That Messrs. Lalbhoy Dulputbhoy and Co., of Bombay, as that firm is at present constituted or as it may be constituted hereafter from time to time, shall be appointed Secretaries and Agents in place of Messrs. C. and F. Dinshawjee, and that Article 65 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that 65 of the said Articles of Association be henceforth as follows:—

65.—Messrs. Lalbhoy Dulputbhoy and Co., as that firm is at present constituted or as it may be constituted hereafter from time to time, shall be the Secretaries and Agents of the Company, and shall have under the control and supervision of the Directors full power and authority to give such orders and directions and enter into such contracts and agreements as they may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company, and that their remuneration shall be a commission of one-quarter anna per lb. on all goods manufactured and sold by the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE.
Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLABA SIDINGS.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY, the FIRST of JANUARY next, until further notice, COTTON brought by this Railway into Bombay can, if desired by the Senders, be conveyed direct to this Company's Sidings at Colaba; and that Cotton and other traffic can also be booked to or from the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company at Colaba and to or from the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba.

2. On account of the longer distances over which such Cotton and other traffic will be conveyed by Railway, an Extra Charge of ONE PIE per MAUND will be made in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton and other traffic conveyed by this Railway to or from Bombay.

3. Consignees are reminded that the Railway Company do not now undertake the delivery of Cotton or of any other traffic conveyed by this Railway, and that they, the Consignees, must therefore make their own arrangements to take delivery at the Sidings.

4. A Wharfage Charge of FOUR ANNAS PER MAUND for EACH DAY will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed from the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba, within twenty-four hours after arrival.

5. Senders should state on the Consignment Note that Cotton, intended for the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba, is to be sent to those Sidings, and also that Cotton or other traffic intended for the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company and of the New Colaba Company is to be sent to those Sidings respectively: and Cotton or other traffic not so definitely ordered to the respective Company's Sidings at Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Bombay.

6. Cotton and other traffic sent to or from the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company at Colaba and to or from the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba will be subject to all the Rules and Regulations, and will be liable to the payment to those Companies respectively of all the Rates and Charges which may from time to time be made by the Sassoon Dock Company and by the New Colaba Company respectively.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December 1876.

HYDRABAD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

IT is PROPOSED to ESTABLISH a SCHOOL of INDUSTRY for the Province of SIND at HYDERABAD. The object of this School is to give to youths a thorough education in the various branches of industry, and to accomplish this object it is intended to admit pupils for a certain fixed time during which they will be instructed in Smithery, Carpentry, and Pottery by skilled and professional teachers. To these departments of industry, I hope after some time to add Engine-fitting and a knowledge of Machinery. During the pupils' residence in the school their work will of course be sold for the benefit of the Institution, and when they have arrived at a certain degree of proficiency, they will on leaving the school be presented with a set of tools. In this manner it is hoped that a higher ideal of workmanlike excellence will gradually be introduced into every village in Sind. The utility of such an institution as a School of Industry can hardly be doubted by any one who has observed the wretched workmanship, and primitive tools,—tools such as Arrian might have witnessed more than Two Thousand years ago—which are usually met with in Sind, and it may be remarked that this is almost the only Province in India in which no measures have yet been taken to elevate the low standard of industrial excellence.

To provide for the cost of founding the school it is proposed to raise the sum of Rs. 4,000 by private donations, which, with an equivalent sum which Government will be asked to contribute, will be sufficient to meet the outlay necessary for erecting buildings, buying plant, and other initial expenses. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Undersigned, or can be paid into the Kurrachee Branch of the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Hydrabad Industrial School Fund.

T. HART-DAVIES,
Educational Inspector in Sind.

Kurrachee, 23rd October 1876.

The following sums have been already contributed:—

Sir W. L. Merewether	Rs. 200
E. M. H. Fulton, C.S.	100
Paroomull Khutchund	100
Mir Hassan Ali Khan	100
Sett Atmaram	101
T. Hart-Davies, C.S.	500
Dayaram Khemchund	70
Mir Gul Hussan	50
Nawulrai Shokiram	51
Keshow Bapajee	50
Row Saheb Bijasing (Sub-Judge)	50
Messrs. Dayaram and Udharam	50
Smaller sums collected at Hydrabad and Kurrachee	520

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—

Chateau de Francs	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Deidesheimer	Rs. 17	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	,, 18	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 22	,,
Rudesheimer		
Queen Victoria Berg		

Carte Blanc[illegible]

FLOW[illegible]

TREACHER & COM[illegible]
WINE MERCHA[illegible]

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR [illegible]

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE [illegible]

XEREZ.	AVIZE.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.

LONDON OFFICES: 38a, KING WILLIAM [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULL[illegible]

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are [illegible] test the quality of our Brands when comparing [illegible] of competing Houses, and also to note that the quota[illegible] EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIE[illegible] CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FRO[illegible]

REDUCED PRICES. NOVE[illegible]

SHERRIES.

	Cash Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.	
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 38 0	...	VINO DE PAST[illegible] ner WINE
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	38 0	...	PALE DINNER[illegible] for general use
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	30 0	...	YELLOW SEA[illegible]
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	39 0	...	MARSALA
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	30 0	...	MADEIRA, E[illegible] very fine

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 33 0	18 0	FINE OLD, p[illegible] flavour WHITE SEAL[illegible]

CHAMPAGNE[illegible]

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand.	Rs. 48 0	25 8	FINE SPARK[illegible]
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	48 0	25 8	SUPERIOR SE[illegible]
DRY SILLERY	40 0	21 8	SPARKLING [illegible]

STILL HOCK[illegible]

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 42 0	23 0	STEINWEIN [illegible]
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36 0	19 0	LAUBENHEI[illegible]
NIERSTEIN	27 0	14 8	GIESENHEI[illegible]
HOCHHEIM	25 0	13 8	

SPARKLING HO[illegible]

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	Rs. 42 0	23 0	SUPERIOR S[illegible]

STILL MOSEL[illegible]

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 33 0	18 0	MUSCATEL [illegible]
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27 0	14 8	WINNINGEN[illegible]

SPARKLING MOS[illegible]

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs. 41 0	22 8	FINE SPAR[illegible]
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0	

CLARETS

BORDEAUX { Excellent Claret or Breakfast Wines	Rs. 10 0	...	CHATEAU[illegible]
PETIT MEDOCK { Excellent Claret or Breakfast Wines	13 0	7 8	CHATEAU[illegible]
MEDOCK, Superior	16 0	9 8	CHATEAU[illegible]

SAUTERNE[illegible]

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine.	Rs. 30 0	...	BARSAC, ligh[illegible]
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 0	...	

STILL BURGUN[illegible]

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 30 0	16 8	BEAUNE
POMMARD	25 0	13 8	CHABLIS
MACON	23 0	12 8	

SPARKLING BURGUND[illegible]

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38 0	21 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Wine rich fruity

SPIRITS

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 30 0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's L. L.	
COGNAC, Old Pale	27 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (T[illegible] special blend	
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	
			Do. do. **	
			Do. do. ***	
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	27 0	...	MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27
			MARTELL'S do.	27 0
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	23 0	...	EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	38 0

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3 12	2 0	VERMOUTH per bottle.	1 8	...	
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) ,,	3 8	2 0	MILK PUNCH ,,	...	1 12	
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ,,	2 12	1 8	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ,,	...	1 12	
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery { Green ,,	7 0	3 12	GINGER WINE per dozen.	17 0	...	
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery { Yellow ,,	5 8	3 0	ORANGE WINE ,,	...	...	
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy ,,	3 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS ,,	18 0	10 0	
CREME DE NOYEAU, best ,,	3 0	1 12	ANGOSTURA BITTERS ,,	...	24 0	
CREME DE CITRONELLE ,,	3 0	...	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s	½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE ROSE ,,	3 0	1 12	BRANDY BITTERS			
CREME DE VANILLE ,,	3 0	1 12	WINE BITTERS			
ANISETTE ,,	3 0	...				

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

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FITTING WITH EASE AND PRECISION.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	Six	36 0	EXTRA SUPER, the best Linen and Longcloth for Dress and Special Wear	Six	31 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached. The latest designs	Six	30 0	Silk and Wool, thoroughly Shrunk, Plain or Fancy Colours	Six	52 0
LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	Six	25 0	The Very Best Flannel Made, thoroughly Shrunk, Plain Colours, Fancy Stripes or Checks	Six	52 0
SUPER LONG CLOTH, with our NEW THREE FOLD FRONT for Indian Washing, an introduction, all should take advantage of	Six	28 0	Printed Spun Silk	Six	72 0

GENTS SHIRT COLLARS.

Made from the Best Irish Linen.

	Rs. a.			Rs. a.
The Pall Mall, Stand up	6 8	The Shakespeare, West End	Turned Down	6 5
,, Military, do. low	6 8	,, West End, ,, Harvard	With Cambric Tie attached	7 0
,, Harvard, Turned Corner	6 8			

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

LYONS SILK WAREHOUSE.
MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.
LYONS, PLACE D' HELVETIE.

FORWARD the richest and purest Silks and Velvets to their Bombay Branch, direct from their Looms in Lyons, thus avoiding all intermediate charges, customs dues, and profits, and enabling them to supply the Indian Public with the best articles, and at the lowest possible Prices.

SUPPLIES FOR 1877—JUST RECEIVED!

Latest Novelties in Damasse and Brocaded Silks in all the new Colours!

Black Silks of their own Special Manufacture, unequalled in [illegible] beauty and durability!

Plain and Coloured Silks in all fashionable Shades, of [illegible]

Black and Coloured Genuine Lyons Silk V[illegible]

Gauzes in great variety, as to fabric and [illegible]

The above and many other vari[illegible] [illegible] opened, and too numerous to de[illegible] [illegible]se in Raw Silk, are still offere[illegible]

[illegible]tterns free on application.

[illegible]ders sh[illegible]

From the [illegible]
7, K[illegible]
N. B.—Charge[illegible]

PRIZE BO[illegible]

MESSRS. ATMARAM S[illegible] beg most respectfully to inform [illegible] have just received from England, a SPLEND[illegible] of PRIZE BOOKS.

ATMARAM SAGOON & [illegible]
Kalbadevi Road, B[illegible]

Dec. 4, 1876.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Mathew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

F. N. CHALMERS & Co.,
ARMY, SHIPPING & GENERAL AGENTS,

Offer particular advantages, as all benefit of discount allowed by the trade is given to the Purchaser, a small Commission alone being charged. Banking in all its branches. Wines supplied to Messes and Clubs. Insurances effected. Boxes, &c., shipped to all parts.

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MESSRS. ZIFFER & WALKER,
ENGINEERS, MACHINE-MAKERS,
AND CONTRACTORS,
BOSTON WORKS,
MANCHESTER.

MR. ZIFFER and MR. WALKER are at present in Bombay and will be glad to give ESTIMATES for BUILDING and ERECTING COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS.

Messrs. ZIFFER and WALKER will quote price for Machinery delivered at Liverpool, or, if preferred, will give Estimates for Machinery delivered and set up in working order in any part of India.

Plans and Specifications may be seen by applying to

MR. F. H. ZIFFER,
WATSON'S HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Tho[illegible] good order, also set of English double harness [illegible] Rs. 2,500.

A Brown thorough bred Waler Gelding, [illegible] thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, [illegible] and broken to single harness, Rs. [illegible]

A Bay Arab Colt [illegible] make a [illegible]

wh[illegible]

The [illegible] agreeable table [illegible] and thirst-quench[illegible]

The TAUNUS NAT[illegible] bright, quite odourless, a[illegible] taste.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MIN[illegible] with most Wines and Spirits, which m[illegible] constituent in the making of cups.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WAT[illegible] alkaline taste usually found in Natural Mineral [illegible]

The Excellent Qualities of the TAUNUS NATURAL WATER have obtained for it the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and EMPRESS of INDIA, and of His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.

A Large supply of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER was shipped on board the Serapis, where it met with the highest approval of H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES and the Royal Suite.

TESTIMONIALS

Dr. SCHWARZ, Regierungs and Medicinal Bath of Cologne, when writing about the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, says:—

"This water is characterised by its perfect purity, being free from every artificial and organic contamination, it possesses much gaseous and fixed carbonic acid with certain mineral constituents I find, after making experiments on persons both in health and sickness, that the TAUNUS WATER does not belong to the class of medicinal mineral waters, but that it is essentially adapted as a dietetic and health-preserving beverage, and is to be recommended in such cases where medicinal mineral waters or medicines cannot be taken, and where a grateful blood purifier is required."—Cologne, March 7, 1876.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is to be recommended as a wholesome beverage."—Extract from the Vienna Medical Press.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is greatly to be recommended as a dietetic beverage. It is easily digested, and does not create flatulence, like other similar Mineral Waters. It is refreshing, assists the digestion, cures acidity, and increases the erection of the kidneys."—Richard Schmitz, M.D., Neuenahr, May 6, 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is imported by ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co., in original German bottles, and is sold by them as Agents.

Considering the bad qualities of most aërated waters imported or manufactured in India, the importation of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a great boon to the inhabitants of this country.

The following extract from the London *Echo* of the [illegible] April 1876, goes far to prove the risk run in drinking [illegible] factured waters:—

"Some mineral w[illegible] are [illegible] others by the [illegible] sometim[illegible]

oundry and Engineer-
ctors.
illery Works.
the Island became
ture of the years
OMBAY—
e of Bombay.
ating a New Bombay.
Circle.
k Tower.
jee Jehanghier
ent Institu-
ion,
HORE.
indoo Barn-
Tody.
OMBAY.
is, Byculla.
rell.
ors.

's ad-
years ago.
e road up the Ghaut
ncline opened (1863).
ula Railway Line to Tanna
and Central India Railway.
by Sea. The Overland Route.
by way of Suez 100 years ago.
of English ships from Bombay straight
(1773).
nd Communication during the French War.
John Malcolm on Steam Navigation in the Red Sea and Mediterranean (1830).
Monthly Overland Mail Service.
Early difficulties of Transit through Egypt.
Monsoon Mails sent via Persian Gulf (1838-40).
P. and O. Company takes up the Mail Service to Bombay (1855).
Weekly Mail Service (1868).
British Indian Mail Service.
The Assessment of the Land Tax. The Revenue Survey.
Education.
Some glimpses of old Bombay.
Niebuhr's description of the City (1763).
Pleasant change in the climate since English occupation.
Why so many Europeans died in Bombay.
The Docks.
All Religions tolerated.
Slave Market at Bombay.
The Bombay Army, 1763.
Forbes' account of Bombay—1766 to 1784.
Change of manners in Bombay.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1836.

POPULATION—.
Growth of the Population since 1662.
The motley character of the Population.
The Jains.
The Brahminical Hindoos.
The Banians.
The Marwarees.
The Coolies.
The Mahrattas.
The Mahomedans.
Soonees and Sheeas.
The Parsees.
The Indo-Portuguese.
The Jews.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—
The Early Trade of India.
Callian the ancient port of Bombay Harbour.
Tanna supersedes it as a trading port.
Marco Polo's account of the Kingdom of Tanna and its trade.
Trade of Surat, 17th century.
First Cotton Press, 1684.
System of Trade, 1708.
Bombay gains on Surat.
Trade of Bombay at beginning of this century.
Cotton trade with China, 1805.
No English piece goods imported, 1805.
Private enterprise in Bombay, 1805.
Five European Houses of Agency, and four Wine Merchants.
Company's Trade with India thrown open, 1813.
The Export Trade in Cotton, 1783 to 1875.
The Cotton Trade of Bombay during the American War, 1861-65.
Speculation in Bombay, 1861-65.
Joint-stock Banks.
Shipping Companies.
Financial Associations.
Land Companies.
End of the American War (1865), and Collapse of Speculation in Bombay (1865-66).
Trade of Bombay not permanently injured by Panic of 1865-66.
The Trade in Piece-goods.
rade for England only.
s at Bombay.
the number of Spindles and Looms,
te Total Daily Production of

		Destination.
	y ..	Kurrachee, Dec 25.
		Put back from Sea.
		Calcutta, Dec 18.

DEPARTURES.

els.	Commanders.	Destination.
non	Hill	Calcutta.
Cashmere	Thompson	Sandhead.
Wheatlandshire	Smith	Akyab.
Ocean (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Childwall Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Arabia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Vingorla, to Kattywar Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
24	Historian (s)	Wallace	Liverpool, Nov 20.
	Vixen (s)	Okeeffe	Bombay, Dec 12.
	Mecca (s)	Johnson	Bombay, Dec 2.
	Virginia Schilizzi (s)	Anderson	Madras, Dec 20.
	Highmoor	Baillie	Cape Town, Oct 19.
	Tizer	Lawson	Balasore, Dec 20.
	Pebington	Bold ch	Auckland, Sept 14.
25	Benclench	Webste	Adelaide, Oct 24.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
24	Merchantman	———	———
	Gainsborough	———	———
25	Fitzpatrick (s)	———	———
	Oriana	———	———
	Tennyson	———	———

PASSENGERS.

Per Historian—Mrs. Wallace, 2 children and servants. Mrs Gough and 4 children, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Hickey Mr. Wilson and Mr. McLeod.

Per Mecca—Mr. Levy, Mr. C. Vanjugar, and 1 Native.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By Historian—Ironhope off Gasper.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 29.

From Liverpool.

City of Baltimore s—18 cases iron safes, The Agra Bank; 100 kegs iron nails, Sewjee Dhunjsey.
Clive s—8 casks hardware, Somjee and Co.

From London.

Branksome Hall s—4 cases iron chests, The Agra Bank.
Trentham Hall s—12 cases iron safes, The Agra Bank.
Lorne s—13 cases foolscap paper and stationery, Shrafally Moosabhoy.

For Marseilles.

Sumatra s—12 cases vermouth, A J Lisntier.

From Bordeaux.

Sumatra s—50 cases claret, 25 cases champagne, 110 cases bran Dossabhoy Dhunjeeshaw Shah.

For Trieste.

Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

Church, Mazagor.
y's Institution.
Flats.
Free Church, Esplanade.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art.
Elphinstone High School.
Indo-British Institution, Sonapore.
General Assembly's Institution.
Girgaum Mission Church.
St. Paul's Church, Camateepoora.
Baptist Church, Byculla.
Diocesan High School, Love Lane, Byculla.
Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.

THE KENNEDY SEA FACE, WALKESHWUR, AND MALABAR HILL.
Church Gate Station.
The Queen's Road.
The Ride along Kennedy Sea Face.
Rotten Row.
Proposal for an Aquarium on the Kennedy Sea Face
Government House, Malabar Point.
Walkeshwur Tank.
View of Bombay from the Ridge.
The Towers of Silence.
Malabar Hill.
Breach Candy.
Swimming Bath.

THE CLIMATE AND WAY OF LIFE IN BOMBAY—
The Climate and Seasons.
Amusements in Bombay.
The Gymkhana.
Dinners.
The Evening Drive.
Shopping.
The Borahs.
The Clubs.
Hotels.
Bombay Tramway.
Servants.
Letters.
Newspapers.
Horses.
Money.
Sports.

NATIVE FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY—
Indian Festivals and Customs.
Dewalee Holidays.
Cocoanut Day.
The Festival of the Eighth Incarnation of Krishna.
The Mohorum.
The Crucifixion Drama of the Portuguese Christians.
Other Festivals.

EXCURSIONS FROM BOMBAY—
The Caves of Elephanta.
The Hydraulic Lift Dock at Hog Island.
Vehar Lake.
The Kennery Caves.
Bassein.
Carlee Caves.
Mahableshwur.
New Route to Mahableshwur
Matheran.

PROPOSED MOVEMENTS OF THE MAIL STEAMERS OF THE P. AND O. S. N. CO. FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1877 (Outward Route)
Do. Do. (Homeward Route)

RAILWAYS—
G. I. P. Railway.
Trains between Bombay and Poona.
Trains between Poona and Bombay.
Rates for Periodical Tickets.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs.
B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY—
Rates for Periodical Tickets.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs.
THROUGH TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO AHMEDABAD, ETC., AND *vice versa*.
THROUGH TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MADRAS.
THROUGH TRAIN BETWEEN MADRAS AND BOMBAY.
THROUGH TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
THROUGH TRAIN BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BOMBAY TO DELHI, LAHORE, AND MOOLTAN.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM MOOLTAN, LAHORE, AND DELHI TO BOMBAY.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Passenger Rates from Bombay.
British India S. N. Co
Rates of Passage-money from Bombay.
P. and O. S. N. Co.
Rates of Passage-money from Bombay.
Rubatti N. Co.
BUGGIES, CABS, ETC.
H

Mahi Kanta.
Palunpore.
Poona.
Rewa Kanta.
Sangli.
Sawant Warree.
Sind
S. M. Country.
Surat.
Thur and Parkur.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Irrigation Branch.
Railway Branch.
Architectural Branch.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS—
Personal Staff of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office.
Quarter-Master General's Office.
Judge Advocate General's Office.
Brigadier-General's Office.
Colaba Depôt and Sanitarium.
Ordnance Department.
Commissariat Department.
Military Pay Office.
Medical Establishment.
Miscellaneous.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT—
Dock Master's Office.
Master Attendant's Office.
Marine Storekeeper's Office.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—
Accountant General's Office.
Money Order Office.
Paper Currency Office.
Stamp and Stationery Office.
Mint Master's and Mint Engineer's Office.
Assay Master's Office.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

COTTON FRAUDS DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—
High Court of Bombay.
Government Law-Officers.
Officers of the High Court—Original Side.
Translators and Interpreters.
Officers and Translators of the Appellate Side.
Bombay Small Cause Court.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—
Inspector-General's Office.
Special and Sub-Registrar's Office.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—
Elphinstone College.
Elphinstone High School.
School of Art and Industry.
Grant Medical College.
European General Hospital.
Miscellaneous.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT—
[illegible]
Established Church of Scotland.
Church of Rome.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—
Preventive Service.
Salt Department.
Rates of Duty to be charged for Passengers' Baggage.
Rules for Personal Baggage.
Import Tariff.
Export Tariff.
Customs Bonded Warehouse.
Table of Rates for Storing, and Delivering, and Rent.
Bombay Port Trust.
Scale of Landing, Shipping, Wharfage and Cranage Charges, &c.
Tonnage Fees on Boats, Basin Rent, and Miscellaneous Charges.
Cranage Fees.
Port Trust Apollo Bonded Warehouse.
Table of Rates for Duty-paid Goods.
The New Colaba Company, Ld.
Import and Export Fees charged at the Arthur and Victoria Bunders.
Cranage Fees.
Sassoon Dock, Colaba.
Import Rates.
Export Rates.

GENERAL POST OFFICE—
Table showing the dates of the Departure of the Overland Mails during Fair Season and Monsoon.
Postage by the Brindisi Route.
Do. do. Southampton Route.
Table showing the dates of the Departure of China Mails, &c., during Fair Season and Monsoon.
Table showing the Departure of Australian Mails.
Departure of Kurrachee Mails.
Departure of Persian Gulf Mails.
Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails.
Table showing the Rates of Postage for prepaid Inland Letters.
Postage Duties chargeable upon Letters and other Articles sent through the Post from any part of British India to any country belonging to the General Postal Union.
Do. do. Foreign Countries.
Overland Parcel Post.

EXCHANGE AND OVERLAND MONEY ORDER TABLE.

INDIAN MONEY TABLE.

FOREIGN COINS, WITH COMPARATIVE VALUES.

INDIAN STAMP TABLE ON PROMISSORY NOTES OR BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
Fixed Stamp Duties.

DISCOUNT TABLE (English Money.)
Do. do. (Indian Money).

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—
Government of India Telegraph.
Rate of Inland Telegraph Charges.
Abstract Tariff for Foreign Message.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY—
Members of Town Council.
Members of Corporation.
Chief Officers.
House, Lighting and Police Rates.
Horse and Wheel Tax.
Water Rate.
Halalcore Cess.
Town Duties for 1877.
Police Commissioner's Office.
Fire Brigade.
Police Courts.
Bombay Jail—House of Correction.

MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
LEADING MERCANTILE FIRMS IN BOMBAY—
Europeans.
Natives.
Banks.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.
MISCELLANEOUS PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.
Actuary and Recoverer of Insurance Claims.
Agents.
Architects, Builders, and Civil Engineers,
Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors.
Auctioneers and Commission Sale Rooms.
Average-staters.
Barristers-at-Law.
Booksellers.
Boot and Shoe-makers.
Card and Copper-plate Printers.
Chemists and Druggists.
Churches and Chaples.
Coach-builders.
Coal Brokers.
Commission Stables.
Cotton and Produce Agents.
Dentists.
Drapers and Silk-mercers.
Dubashes.
Engravers on Wood.
Exchange Brokers.
Freight Brokers.
Furniture Dealers.
Gun Smiths.
Hair-dressers.
Landing and Shipping Companies.
Horse Dealers.
Hotels.
House Agents.
Ice-Confectioners.
Insurance Offices.
Ironmongers, Founders, &c.
Jewellers.
Livery Stable-keepers.
Marine Surveyors.
Mess Agents.
Milliners and Dress-makers.
Musical Instrument Dealers.
Opticians.
Photographers.
Plumbers.
Public Accountants.
Portrait Painters.
Printers.
Regimental Agents.
Saddlers.
Ship Chandlers and Ironmongers.
Ship Insurance Brokers.
Shipping Agents.
Sign-board Painters.
Surgeons, &c.
Surveyor and Draughtsman.
Tailors and Outfitters.
Tea Depôts.
Tobacco and Cheroot Depots.
Undertakers.
Vakils of the High Court.
Veterinary Surgeons.
Watch-makers.
Wine and Provision Merchants.
PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.

"ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION."

"THE favourable reception given to the First Edition of this Guide by the Press and the Public has encouraged me to revise the book thoroughly and make it worthier of the good name it has won. Considerable additions have been made to the First Part, more particularly in the Historical and Descriptive chapters; and the whole of the Second Part has been completely recast. A friendly critic having remarked that the Guide contained no information on a point which chiefly interests visitors to Bombay, namely, how they are to get out of it, I have inserted in this Edition tables showing the proposed movements of the mail steamers for the year 1877, and the through services by rail between Bombay and other places in India. A good index is now prefixed to each Part of the Guide; and I trust that I have succeeded in making the book much more valuable as a work of reference, without greatly increasing its bulk.

"I must again offer my acknowledgments to numerous friends for help which has materially lightened my labours.

"Besides the authorities quoted in the First Edition, I should mention two books to which I am indebted for some interesting details of the history of Bombay during and shortly after the Portuguese occupation—Lafitau's *Histoire des Découvertes et Conquêtes des Portugais* and an anonymous *Description of the Fort and Island of Bombay*, published at London in 1724.

"J. M. MACLEAN.

"*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay, Dec. 26, 1876."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 27.

rew, Lieut., Bombay 55th Regt., on leave, from Deolalee.

DECEMBER 28.

las, Capt., Bombay R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
, Lieut., Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from Englan
on, Surg., Bengal Medl Staff, on furlough,
adesabad.
de, Col., Bengal 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, from
England.
DECEMBER, 2
Lieut., Bombay Ord. Dept., on duty, from Al
ARTURES.—DECEMBER 25.
gal 63rd Regt.,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th Dec. 1876

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·957
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·1
Dew Point	66·2
Relative humidity of Air	.671
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	71·2
General Direction of wind	E, ENE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	2·9

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5 30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

ANNOUNCES the return of his representative, Mr. BETTS, to Bombay for a short time and invites attention of persons with defective or failing sight, to the importance of adopting the proper means for its assistance and preservation; we have the highest medical authority confirmed by the daily experience of scientific Opticians, that imperfect and unsuitable glasses together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of serious and irremediable injury to the sight.

The present affords an opportunity of being carefully suited with his

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,

which are calculated to preserve, strengthen and assist the sight to the utmost, and the excellence of which is attested by thousands who are daily using them, amongst whom are many of the medical profession.

Mr. BETTS may be consulted daily at
MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.'s

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L.—You are rather late in your remarks about the Viceroy's Levee that some people were there who should have stopped away. No harm, however, seems to have been done.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PHELPS—YARDLEY—December 27th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Mr Lewis, William E. Phelps, Magazine Sergeant, Ordnance Department, to Alice Yardley, eldest daughter of G. Yardley, Esq., Civil Master Armourer, Ordnance Department.

DEATH.

JOLLEY—December 27th, at 39, Meadow Street, Fort, Arthur David, eldest son of Mr. D. Jolley, Harbour Master, Bombay, (of fever of 48 hours' duration), aged 18 years, 8 months and 10 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—December 25th, at 3, Upperwood Street, the wife of W. Duff Bruce, C. E., of a daughter.

FRANKLIN—December 19th, at Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon B. Franklin, Superintendent, Central Prison, of a daughter.

WATKINS—December 23rd, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. F. Watkins, E. I. R., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FINDON—ENGLEY—December 23rd, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. W. H. Bray, Mr. Harry Findon, E. I. Railway, Assensole, to Miss Elliott Ann Engley, only daughter of the late Mr. Engley, of the E. I. Railway, Assensole.

MEIN—RYDE—December 23rd, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Revd. F. W. Robberds, Architald Jerdon Mein, Forest Department, Assam, to Marion Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Revd. J. G. Ryde, M. A., of St. John's College, Oxford, and Incumbent of Trinity Church, Mehore, Scotland.

DEATH.

HOWARD—December 24th, at Dum-Dum, Margaret Emily, relict of the late Robert Charles Howard, aged 57 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1876.

THE telegrams from Constantinople, which have reached India during the last three or four days, have not tended to raise the opinion which Englishmen resident in India like to entertain of the statesmen at home whose business it is to guide the fortunes of the British nation. Just at the moment when a distinctive policy had apparently been determined upon by the English Ministry, and when we were looking forward to the declaration which Lord Salisbury was expected to make that England intended to uphold the integrity of the Turkish Empire and to prevent, therefore, the occupation of Bulgaria by foreign troops, the announcement is made that all the Powers, with England at their head, have agreed to insist upon Turkey permitting "foreign gendarmes" to "protect a mixed International Commission" which is to ensure the carrying out of measures of reform in the Christian provinces of Turkey which the Sultan's Government is not believed to be strong enough itself to enforce. The abandonment of their policy by the English Ministry will be a more difficult matter for Lord Salisbury or Lord Beaconsfield to explain than the abandonment of Turkey to the designs of Russia, the power which has been throughout striving for the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. Mr. Gladstone and his friends have, apparently, had sufficient influence to frighten Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry into a change of their foreign policy, if we are to suppose that any policy had been really fixed upon by the Ministry before Lord Salisbury left to join the Conference at Constantinople. The position that England will occupy, supposing that Turkey consents to all the proposals of the Conference, is one that will be regarded by Russia with great satisfaction, and even amusement. To have so completely and so easily persuaded England, as General Ignatieff has done, to fall in with Russia's views of the situation is a triumph of Russian diplomacy, of which that ambitious Power may well be proud. The next step that England intends to take will be watched with as much eagerness as ever, for the difficulties of the situation are really aggravated rather than modified by what has just happened. The policy of Russia has not been abandoned and she will be able to push her influence in the Turkish provinces more effectually under the protection of the "foreign gendarmes" than heretofore, whilst the power of the Sultan in that part of his dominions will diminish every year till it will cease to be recognised in any way. Insurrections on the borders of these "protected" provinces will easily be fomented by Russian agents, and the ultimate destruction of the power of Turkey in Europe can be as easily produced as the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire has been already encompassed. Does England intend to quietly look on whilst Russia moves slowly but surely on Constantinople? Will England make no effort to maintain the remnants of the power of the Turk in Europe? Or will she take the "protection" of Constantinople into her own hands? It has been recently remarked that England once had the opportunity of making Turkey a second Indian Empire: that policy may perhaps be in contemplation now, but at the present moment we have nothing to assure us that any well defined action for the future has been adopted. When the Crimean War was over the influence that England possessed in Turkey was sufficient, if it had been properly used, to establish a protectorate similar to that which the Government of India exercises over the Princes of India. That opportunity was, however, not en[illegible]ed, nor does there seem to be any desire [illegible] English Ministry to gain [illegible] Constantinople than [illegible]ndon [illegible]ussia [illegible]inks [illegible]d, new order of events really is, there is some reason to fear that the intention of the English Ministry is to act with Russia in the settling of the Eastern Question with, perhaps, the mental reservation that in this way the influence of England will be maintained equally well as by entering on an expensive war with the object of destroying Russian influence altogether. The result of acting in this way will be, however, only to postpone the conflict which must take place at some future time, whatever else may happen. The Sultan will be compelled to use his best endeavours to keep together the remnants of his Empire, if he now accepts all the proposals of the Conference and cannot make better terms with the European Powers; but English influence at Constantinople will have been lost, for the Sultan can never look again on England as his true friend, seeing that she has deserted him in the hour of need, and may, for aught he can tell, be the first to lay hands on Constantinople. A good deal has been said—and, doubtless, with some truth—that the misgovernment of the Turk has brought about the disasters which threaten to ruin the Turkish Empire. But can Russia govern the Christians better than the Turks have? The condition of the Russian people is not such as to make even the Christian subjects of Turkey anxious to change their masters. The Russian Government is as near bankruptcy as the Turkish, and the political parties in Russia are secret associations whose principles are revolutionary and anarchical; and, moreover, the way in which the unhappy Poles have been treated, may be regarded as a warning of the fate which might overwhelm the Christians whom Russia pretends now to be so anxious to take care of. From whatever point of view we regard the new policy which the English Ministry appears to have adopted, there are few grounds for congratulation; but, on the contrary, many sound reasons for thinking that the bolder and better course that was at one time resolved upon has been irresolutely abandoned.

IT must strike all who have any knowledge of the incidence of taxation in this country that where imposts should fall lightly they fall heavily, and the classes which contribute lightly, or not at all, are those very classes which, from their position, rank, and income, should be required to pay most extensively to the charges of the State. It is from the agriculture of the country, by direct taxation on land, that we derive our main revenue, and every [illegible]. Now, of all classes of our Indian subjects the cultivator is the being whose finances stand in the most impoverished condition, and yet he suffers far and away more from taxation than any other class. He pays a direct impost like the above, but he has also to pay for the raiment he wears even, and for the food he consumes over and above the produce of his own labours, and all this while that human parasite the Bunia, the native trader, who seeks vitality from exertions which are not his own, and practises imposition and deceit in every village in these dominions, and feeds on the abject and illiterate ignorance of his victims, and amasses hoards and decks his wives and daughters in jewels of gold and silver, evades entirely the contribution out of his own pocket of a single cent to the revenues of the State. We use the word evades advisedly, because there are indirect taxes which he ought to pay—for example, for the salt he eats and the garments he wears, but which he does not pay out of his own pocket, for he makes others do it for him. If his own personal consumption of a purchase cost him one rupee extra on account of the Government impost, every single *sou* is recovered in its sale. Quite right, some will say, but it is just the contrary. All these commodities that are taxed in India are, in the main, absolute necessities to the agricultural population, who are the chief purchasers. They must have them. So that it comes to this—these poor devils of ryots have to pay heavy direct taxes, and also indirect taxes, not only for themselves but for a horde of profligate Bunias also.

Almost the entire agricultural produce of the country passes through the hands of Bunias, and they realise every season the most enormous profits. Now it might be supposed that the producer of all this wealth,—viz. the ryot, shares to a large extent in these profits. Not a whit, it is just what he does not do, and exactly where the Bunia hoodwinks and imposes on him. What does an innocent ryot know of markets for goods beyond a limited area all round him? Can he read, or what sources of information has he to learn that the market value of goods which he can produce is, 100 miles off, three times as much as he can get in his own district, and that therefore he is getting much less than he ought to get? No; he gets the prices from the village Bunias that have probably prevailed for a generation or two, and no more. Whilst grain is selling at five seers for the rupee in the Deccan, the Guzerat Bunia, as the probabilities are, is storing it at as many maunds for the same sum, all for his own advantage and a fig for the ryot. If the accumulated wealth of this class could be exposed to the light of day it would amaze our astonished legislators and financiers to see what mines of riches had lain fallow and idle which might have been usefully employed for the public welfare. And what would be fairer or more justifiable than to demand from a class which lives on the public a contribution towards the public good?

It is surely a peculiar system of taxation which compels the poorest of the population to pay not only what the better off pay in common with himself, but shoves on his devoted head a still greater burden in the shape of a direct impost from which the richer are completely exempt. We believe that there is a sound law of political economy which requires every man in a State to pay in proportion to his means. The wealthy usually pay most, the poor less, and the indigent nothing. But the order of this law is reversed and turned upside down in India through some curious freak, and, we would like to know, why? If every cultivator pays, say, twenty rupees of direct taxes, which is only another name for the assessment levied, then it would not be too much for every Bunia to pay ten times that sum. Almost all native society is divided into three main sections—the agricultural, the trading, and the artizan; and the trading section, far disproportionate in numbers though they be, would, in point of resource, absorb 100 times over the other sections put together. Then, will anybody say they ought not to share in just ratio all the public charge for the blessings of good government, under which they so largely benefit. We are always hearing the groans of impecuniosity and complaints of the cheese-paring economy which has long since become a distinguished feature in Oriental finance; but here are fruits which only require plucking; here is a milch cow dying for want of suck.

PROCLAMATION DAY.

THE event which we are called upon to celebrate on Monday next is one which affords the native gentlemen of Bombay an admirable opportunity of displaying their loyalty to the English Raj, and it is with pleasure we note that several of them are already making extensive preparations with a view to honouring the occasion in a becoming manner. Foremost among these gentlemen is Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, whose house on the Kalbadavie road attracted so much attention during the festivities attendant upon the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On the present occasion Mr. Bhugwandass, who is well-known as an advocate of reform and a well-wisher of Her Majesty's throne, intends to decorate and illuminate his house in a sty[illegible] similar to that which he then adopted. Ov[illegible] each of the gates of his compound a transp[illegible]rency will be erected, one exhibiting a portrait [illegible] Her Majesty the Empress, with Bania ladies placing a garland round her neck, and the other showing a group of Hindoos kneeling and fixing garlands on Her Majesty's wrists. We have not space to detail all Mr. Bhugwandass's decorations to-day, but will do so in a future issue.

The good example which he has thus shown ought to be followed at once by the many native gentlemen of wealth and position who inhabit the same part of the town. Among those who intend doing so we may mention Mr. Tapidass Varjdass. The two gentlemen named—Mr. [illegible]hugwandass Purshotumdass and Mr. Tapidass [illegible]rjdass—have not only, we believe, set a loyal [illegible]ple, which the European and native mer[illegible] ought to follow, but have used their influence to induce others to do so also.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO BE OBSERVED IN CARRYING OUT RELIEF WORKS.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 26th December 1876.

Read again Government Resolution No. 206 C. W.—869, dated 21st November 1876.

Resolution.—It is understood that full effect has not yet been given to the orders contained in para. 7 of the above Resolution regarding the classification of people requiring relief. This is probably, in some measure due to there being but few large works under execution by the Public Works Department, and to the difficulty of organizing arrangements when a number of works have suddenly to be commenced.

2. Works on a considerable scale have recently been sanctioned, and others are in contemplation, and it is essential that all able bodied men, women, and children should be separated from those who may be physically unable to perform a full day's labour, and drafted to such works for employment in a systematic manner under the officers of the Public Works Department.

3. It is difficult for Government to define more precisely than they have done in para. 7 of the Resolution under review, what persons should form classes 1 and 2. The object to be attained is, however, clearly indicated, and collectors and executive engineers, in consultation, must be left to apply the principle of the arrangement in a careful and intelligent manner, bearing in mind that what Government desire is, that all persons who are capable of doing a full day's work, according to their sex or age, should form class 1, and should always, when possible, be employed upon works under the Public Works Department.

4. Children under 7 years of age, whose parents are on relief works, should not be employed at all. They should be dealt with, when necessary, as belonging to the 4th class; and to give effect to this arrangement. Collectors and executive engineers are authorised to keep distinct muster rolls of such children, and to pay to each of them or to their parents, a daily sum of ¼ of an anna. The expenditure on this account should be kept quite distinct, and should be adjusted against such grants as may be made, from time to time, under the head of Charitable Relief.

5. These children should be tended at some little distance from the actual site of the work by a sufficient number of women, who may be mustered on the same rolls, and they should, on no account, be permitted to run about among the work people.

6. Returns of the number of children and women, respectively, who, under these orders, may be mustered and paid, should be rendered weekly with the Progress Reports of the work, [illegible] Circular Memorandum No. 130 F., of 9th December 1876.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

GAME PROTECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write from the heart of the jungles in the Dharwar districts, for the purpose of asking whether it be not possible for the powers that be to afford us poor deer, more protection than is accorded to us at present. I have long been thinking on this subject, and knowing of the paternal interest that Government takes in everyone and everything, throughout the whole length and breadth of this vast country, I have come to the conclusion that they cannot be aware of the amount of persecution we are subjected to, and, therefore, for my own sake and that of my friends, I have taken the trouble to have the tip of one of my horns fashioned into a pen, in order that I might indite this epistle to you on the subject, and try to make it more generally known than it is.

Scattered throughout the jungles are numerous pools which contain the water that we seek for in the early part of the night, and on the edge of these pools without one single exception, will be found one or two or more of what are called "Marrases" (or in the singular "Marras.") These are holes dug in the ground, in which men sit, and from which they shoot us when we come to drink, so cunningly contrived and hidden that it is almost impossible for us, sharp as we generally are, to find them out, until some gun belches forth its contents and thus reveals the ambuscade. Now, what we want is that some law may be passed, prohibiting any one from sitting up over water at night to shoot at us, and some such law with a very heavy penalty attached must be passed, else there will soon be no more deer left in the country. Without water we cannot live, and so we are forced to seek it, knowing full well that so sure as we approach it to drink, so sure are we before we leave it, to leave one of our number dying, shot by some one who has been lying in wait for us inside a "Marras." Numbers of us thus die nightly for, as I have said above, there is a "Marras" on the edge of each tank, and almost nightly does some one lie in wait inside it.

It is very seldom that European sportsmen shoot at us in this way, but every native who carries a gun has done it once or twice, or more times in his life-time. European sportsmen almost always seek us in a fair way by stalking and this we do not at all object to, for we are then at least on an equal, if not a better footing, than they are. If it does happen that one of us get shot by a man who is stalking us, why, then, we say "what a fool he must have been to let the man get so close to him." In stalking, our wit and sharpness are pitted against those of the human being, and I think it will be generally allowed that we get the best of it at most times. Dear, Mr. Editor, do take up our cause and fight for us; get the Legislature of this country to pass an Act for us giving us more protection than we get at present, and you will be conferring for ever a benefit on the whole of the deer race, amongst which is numbered your humble petitioner

24th December. STAG CHEETAL.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SECUNDERABAD, 26TH DEC.

THE 1st of January will not, after all, be allowed to slip by quietly here. At half-past eight in the morning a Durbar will be held at the Residency by Major Euan Smith, the First Assistant Resident, when the Proclamation announcing the assumption by Her Majesty of the Imperial addition to Her titles, will be read. To this Durbar the Nabob Mookrum-ool-Dowlah, at present acting for His Excellency Sir Salar Jung as Prime Minister, and other nobles of Hyderabad as well as the military officers from Secunderabad have been invited. In the afternoon there is to be a grand review of troops in Secunderabad, when before the civil and military officers present the Proclamation will again be read, and a Royal salute of 101 guns fired. Grand preparations are being made for a Ball to be given by the Nizam's Government to the officers in Secunderabad. It is to take place in the Assembly Rooms, and I am told three-hundred and fifty guests have been invited. At the last Municipality meeting it was resolved to celebrate the occasion by a general illumination, and a pyrotechnic display, for which the sum of Rs. 2,500 has been sanctioned. I believe part of this amount is to be spent in feeding the poor in Secunderabad.

There are a couple of rumours afloat which are perhaps based on no foundation. One refers to the likelihood of Sir Richard Meade not returning to Hyderabad, but being transferred to some other post—perhaps on the Frontiers. This, it appears to me, is exceedingly improbable, for when the Government of India applied to the Secretary of State (on the occasion of Sir Richard's attaining to Colonel's allowances) to be permitted to retain his services for five years, it was on the plea of his presence being urgently required at Hyderabad. I cannot but think, therefore, that Sir Richard's career in India will close as Resident of Hyderabad. The other rumour, a reference to which has, I see, already been made in the *Bombay Gazette*, is about the intended return of Berars by the Government of India to the Nizam on the 1st of January. It is more than a rumour in Hyderabad, it is, in fact, generally believed by the people that the return of the Berars is soon to be an accomplished fact. You have already commented on the likelihood of this taking place so it would be needless to say anything further.

BHOSAWUL, 28TH DEC.

THE special train of His Excellency the Honorable Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, K.C.B., G. C. S. I., the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and H. E.'s personal staff arrived at this station at 11 o'clock this morning. There was neither guard of honour present here, nor was the railway station decorated. In fact, none of the Government officials here was informed of the Governor's special train. After the Governor had taken tiffin the special left this for Jubbulpore *en route* to Delhi at midday, accompanied by Mr. G. W. F. Swarbrick, the Locomotive Superintendent of Bhosawul.

It is reported that the Inspector of the Educational Department in Khandeish proposes now to abolish the Mahrattee night schools, which have on the repeated supplications of the [illegible]ers, been established in several talookas of this di[illegible] from a long time past. It is [illegible]be hoped that [illegible] K. M. Chatfield, B.A., the [illegible]ctor of Public Instruction, Bombay, will withhold [illegible]ng his sanction to the Inspector's proposal, and [illegible]in the schools for the use of the native cultivators. [illegible]r. C. E. G. Crawford, C. S., the Railway Magistrate of this line, who arrived here from the Camp of D[illegible]lee on Saturday to try the railway cases is, I re[illegible]t to state, suffering from malarious fever. He is in [illegible] bungalow of Mr. [illegible], the Resident Engi[illegible] and under the medical treatment of Dr. M. W. G[illegible]er, the Railway Surgeon. The engine driver who [illegible] charged with an assault has, I am told, tendered his ample apology to the shunting master, Vishnoo Luxuman and got off. Our Parsee inspector of the Railway Police is to be shortly relieved by an East Indian from Surat. The appointment of the latter officer at Bhosawul is said to have been sanctioned long ago.

H[illegible] Excellency Joao Taveres De Almeida, Governor-G[illegible]al of Portuguese Settlements in India, accompa[illegible]d by H. E.'s Private and Military Secretaries and A[illegible]de-Camp, passed through this junction station [illegible] a special carriage which was attached to the [illegible] Jubbulpore mail train yesterday. His Excellency proceeded to Delhi to attend the Imperial Assemblage on the 1st proximo.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS FOR MBAY GAZETTE.

NS OF, AND VISITS NATIVE CHIEFS.

SEMBLAGE, 29TH DEC., 5-30 P.M.

hiefs visited the Viceroy to- exceedingly uncouth looking the Maharaja of Kooch Behar of Tanjore. Lord Lytton was manner towards the Chiefs— give a spectator the idea that he receiving rather than conferring accepting and returning their han of Khelat who received a presents, with which the rough onal appearance is by no rty and uncivilised to a y be greatly puzzled as to ation. Among the favours 17 guns to the Consort of This afternoon the Vice- return visits to H. H. the aja of Mysore, the Khan of Khairpur, the Maharaja of Chiefs.

DRESS TO EACH THE CHIEFS.

7-27 P.M.

the Chiefs who visit- rs, made a short and formal ad- to the effect that the gift came herself, and his Lordship ex- that whenever it was unfurled, it of the friendly interest taken esty in himself personally and in of his house, and at the same time lations to the Paramount Power. will receive the members of es who are present in Delhi

Y AND THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

9-45 P.M.

ents made by the Viceroy to at this morning, were a dia- which His Excellency fastened uggree and a sword which he Khan's waist, with the ex- ope that it would never be against enemies of the British The Khan promptly replied that the British Government should and its enemies his enemies. who accompanied the Khan also mber of presents, and to one who been appointed guardian of peace Pass, the Viceroy expressed a hope d perform the duty effectively.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

S, PRESENTS AND DIGNI- SFERRED BY THE VICEROY E CHIEFS.

BLAGE, 29TH DEC, 4-10 P.M.

hree days the following nferred by the Viceroy ceived gorgeous banners mbroidered in gold, silver, so gold medals, both com- Queen's assumption of the title medals were also presented to he following have been made Empress:—The Maharao of f Jheend, the Maharajas of Jey- nd Scindia. The latter two were the British Army. Salutes given of Bulrampore, nine; Thakore eleven; Nawab of Tonk's stored, seventeen. The follow- crease of two guns:—Maha- dhpore, Kissengurh, Cash- Rewah, Maharao of Oodey- end, Nabha, Rutlam, Nawabs ler Kotla, Jam of Nowanuggur, Sahib of Bhownuggur. It is everal Chiefs have also received or promotion in the Order of the [illegible] yet known.

E, RECEPTIONS AND TURN VISITS.

5-25 P.M.

the Viceroy entertained the Lieut. Bengal, with a distinguished com- r. The Viceroy afterwards held a , at which there was a great crush; thousand presentations were ly three hours were occupied in To-day from ten till one the ved visits from the following Khan of Khelat, the Maharaja of the Sirdar Kulsia, the Nawabs ree, and Dojana, the seven nces Chiefs and Nobles, the six Petty Chiefs and the Princess Tanjore. The usual guards of honour paraded, and the usual salutes were fired. From after five o'clock the Viceroy returned the following Princes and Chiefs:—The of Baroda, the Maharaja of Mysore, Khelat, the Maharaja of Benares, Ali Murad of Khairpur, the Nawab the Jam of Nowanuggur, the hib of Bhownuggur and the Raja of

arrivals continue daily; the Volunteer good health, excepting a few colds.

RRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AT DELHI.

5 55 P.M.

The Duke of Buckingham arrived by special at 4 o'clock this afternoon accompanied by Ladies Grenville and Mr. Secretary A considerable number of officials received His Grace at the station usual guard of honour and salute.

LONDON, 28TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active.

Market has been steady.

.... 5 5/16d.

Market has been active

India .... 1-9½ to ¼.

Rupee Paper......... 89.

,, ... 89½.

,, ... 91½.

Consols for account .... 95⅜.

French Rente 1872 ....105.

.... 56¼

returns for the week ending results:—

....Dec. £687,500

....Inc. £437,500

....Dec. £375,000

liabilities, 49⅞.

DECEMBER

ish line interrupted

Army correspondent states con- the Report of the Royal Commis- Promotion and Retirement will be by the Government in its original shape the 1st of July next as the probable date on which this important measure of mili- tion will come into effect.

We have received a copy of the *Indian Charivari Christmas Prize Annual and Almanac.* pretty and interesting work and credit to its compilers. The has been sent by post and been so ca that not the least injury has been done or cover. We give in another the prize poem, the merits of which our judge for themselves. The poem is Illustrated, and so is the prize tale by which is reported to be exceedingly The book is profusely illustrated and respects to fulfil the promise made when he proposed to produce it We can only advise the public copy for reading during the pre-

The *Englishman* complains that Calcutta is being treated with a marked want of consideration by the Government of India in the matter of its durbar. The feeling is strong among the European community—official as well as non-official—that the Viceroy should have deputed one of the members of his Council, or some other high official directly connected with the Supreme Government, to preside at the Calcutta durbar. There is said to be friction between officials in connection with the existing arrangement; and even that is unfortunate when it could so easily have been avoided. Sir Richard Temple has, we believe, done what he could, but the feeling is that the matter ought not to have been handed over to him at all, if the Government of India had cared to make the durbar at Calcutta worthy of the capital of India. We see that native feeling is even more pronounced on this subject than that of Europeans. The *Hindoo Patriot*, indeed, says the neglect of the capital has quite chilled the loyalty of the native community. This is a matter, adds the *Englishman*, about which we are surprised that Lord Lytton should have made so great a mistake.

The following intensely interesting paragraph of news is taken from the London letter (dated Dec 1) of the Allahabad paper:—

As poor Lady Dudley has no jewels worth speaking of (they are valued at about a paltry £500,000) her lord and master has determined she should have something of which the world might talk and be anxious. About two years ago you will remember she was robbed of about £30,000 worth at the Paddington station, she having entrusted her jewels case to the custody of her maid who laid it on the pavement as if it had contained a dozen pair of her mistress's stockings, or any article of similar value. It was a very mysterious robbery, because the police were utterly at fault, and not a single stone has ever been recovered. Lord Dudley did not hesitate to make offers to the thieves through, I believe, some leading members of the profession, that he would give them a very handsome sum, and say nothing more about it if they would return them. But even this wonderful proposition from an English peer to compound a felony, led to no result. It was then His Lordship determined that his Countess should have something [illegible] she had lost. He forthwith gave a commission to Hancocks', which that eminent firm has for the last two years been diligently occupied in executing. I met one of the partners the other day, and he told me that if I would favour them with a call, he thought he could show me something, and accordingly last Monday I went, and saw the most magnificent diamonds I think I ever looked on. Lord Dudley's commission was carte blanche for a collar of diamonds, not a necklace as we generally understand the word,—and Europe and Asia have been ransacked to make this collar. It is not so much the size of the stones, though the centre one is large, but their excessive brilliancy and the way they match. Their lustre was most extraordinary, and I could well fancy how they would look on such a woman as Lady Dudley, who is not only beautiful, but like Maud, "tall and stately," and with a neck wondrous fair. The noble Earl and the Hancocks have between them certainly "done it" this time, and when I tell you the cost of the collar you will perhaps agree with me,—it is £27,000.

The *Indian Daily News* publishes the following account of a strange affair at Calcutta:—"What may yet prove a very serious affair occurred at the Government Salt Golahs between four and five o'clock last Sunday evening. It appears that the Golah Superintendent has given strict orders that the different roads running through the premises are not to be used as public thoroughfares to the vessels moored off the Golahs, and that on one or two of the guards endeavouring to enforce these orders against three drunken seamen belonging to the ship Canon Harrison, the latter resisted so violently as to necessitate the calling out of the whole of the Golah guards, numbering between twenty and thirty men. Emboldened by their numerical strength the guards, it seems, commenced to handle the seamen rather roughly, but in spite of their being so greatly outnumbered the latter fought their way to the Golah Ghat and opposite their ship, the Canon Harrison. It was whilst this unequal contest was going on in sight of the seamen's shipmates on board, and doubtless with the object of putting a stop to it, that three shots were fired in rapid succession at the mob from the stern of the Canon Harrison, one of which brought down a guard, the ball, as it afterwards proved to be, having entered the man's throat. The police were soon upon the spot, but as it was apprehended from the movements of those on board that they meditated holding the vessel against all hostile comers, Mr. Thompson, the Superintendent of the Golahs, went on board first and smoothed the way for the arrests which were quietly made about [illegible] Inspector Samuels under the orders of Mr. Riley, District Superintendent of the Bengal Police, an Inspector of the River Police being in attendance alongside to render assistance if necessary. The injured man was taken to the Howrah Hospital, and as the House Surgeon considered his condition about midnight to be very dangerous, the Magistrate attended and took down his dying deposition. The chief officer and three seamen were first arrested, but there being no evidence to warrant the detention of the latter, they were released the following morning. The pistol from which the shots were fired was found on board and a large flattened bullet has been picked up near one of the Golahs."

1876.

On the midnight wind is borne,
The cry of a heart forlorn,
A dying moan.
With vain regretful sighs,
The weary old year dies,
All, all alone.

No loving one is nigh
The cold death-dews to dry,
His hand to clasp,
To bend an anxious ear,
That waits, yet dreads to hear,
His dying gasp.

In dirges soft and low,
The dreary night winds blow
His funeral song.
Like a lone mother's sigh,
Swells their sad lullaby,
The whole night long.

From the tall ghostly trees,
The brown and crumpled leaves,
Drop drearily.
While from the murky skies,
Watch pure bright Angel eyes
Unwearily.

Alone, alone he dies;
Poor, sad old year, his eyes
Shed bitter tears;
He weeps to leave the earth,
With all its woe and mirth,
Its hopes and fears.

He came, a fair bright child,
All on him loving smil'd
To welcome him.
He goes, bow'd down and grey,
From the sad earth away,
None mourning him.

He came with garlands fair,
Of hope twined mid his hair,
And love-lit eye
He goes with wreaths of rue
And blood stain'd robes into
Eternity.

Loudly the old Church tower
Peals forth the midnight hour,
He bows his head.
His pilgrimage is past,
And rest has come at last!
The old year's dead.

ST. E.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 23rd December, 1876.
Open 1,278¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,29,474	12	0
Merchandize	5,09,792	1	0
Telegraph	1,090	0	0
Municipal Trains	417	8	0
Total Rs.	6,40,783	5	0
Corresponding Week last year open 1278¾ Miles ......Total Rs.	4,26,856	11	5
Increase	2,13,926	9	7

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 23rd December, 1876.
Open, 439 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,595	0	0
Merchandise	96,382	0	0
Others Receipts	535	0	0
Telegraph	589	0	0
Total Rs.	1,43,071	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1875.
Open 430¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	74,821	0	0
Merchandise	70,983	0	0
Other Receipts	927	0	0
Telegraph	449	0	0
Total Rs.	1,47,180	0	0
Decrease Rs.	4,109	0	0

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—None but anxious Mothers know the worry of "Teething Time," and the nursery has no more innocent help than Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, which, applied to the Infant's Gums, relieves the pain and prevents convulsions. Free from any Narcotic. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon street, London," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.—Agents TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE GREAT FIRE IN BOMBAY IN 1803.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The great fire in Bombay to which "Keswal" alludes, is probably the one which broke out on the 19th February 1803. I shall be happy to send "Keswal" a copy of the account of it given in the Asiatic Annual Register for that year, if he pleases.—Yours, &c.,

B. B. R. A. S., Town Hall, 29th Dec. O C.

THE BOMBAY FERRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be inclined to sympathise more with Mr. J. A. Shepherd if his harbour ferry service were conducted, with greater regard for the convenience of the passengers who are compelled to make use of it.

For instance, the Dhurrumtur ferry boat which is timed to leave the Reewas Bunder, on its return journey from 4 to half past, is often a couple of hours late. Thus, on Wednesday it reached Reewas at ½ past 7 and on Thursday at 6, while a short time since I nearly missed it by arriving at the bunder at ½ past 4!

It is nonsense to attribute these variations of time to the state of the tide, because we all know that steamers of this class should be independent of tidal influences, but even were it so, it seems to me easy enough to arrange a time table which might be printed and fixed to each station, showing the hours at which the boats will arrive, and then passengers could arrange to meet them, instead of being obliged to wait two or three hours at a place like Reewas, where there is not even a chair to sit upon, or a waiting room for shelter. I am informed that the Alibagh steamer keeps no better time with the public than do the Dhurrumtur boats.

I think, however, that Mr. Shepherd has no contract now with Government and is, therefore, quite independent of all control. The ferry service is, in fact, a farce, and speaks as badly for the Government that permits such a state of things, as for the contractors who laugh at the complaints of their passengers, and break faith with them in every particular. While on this subject, I should like to know why the Reewas Bunder is allowed to go to ruin; the steamers never touch at it now, and the landing and embarking are entirely effected by dingies, causing considerable inconvenience to [illegible] too, [illegible] and Alibagh is in execrable condition, and, if I am rightly informed, this is owing to the Ferry contract, as formerly this road was kept in capital order out of funds collected from native ferry boats, which have been compelled to give way to steamers—the said steamers, owing to mismanagement, being a source of trouble and loss to all, except their owners, instead of what they might be, a great convenience and an immense boon to everybody.

VOX POPULI.

Bombay, 29th December.

BOMBAY.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey presides at a regular sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court on the 3rd January next, for the disposal of urgent business only.

CRICKET.—The eleven of Her Majesty's Royal Navy, now stationed in Bombay harbour, are to play a match at cricket with the eleven of the "Parsee Cricket Club" to-day on the General Parade Ground. Play will commence at 8 in the morning.

VAGRANTS.—Michael Sweeney and John Colley, two Europeans, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, by Inspector Sweeney, with being vagrants and having no visible means of subsistence. His Worship directed them to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT.—A Hindoo of low caste, named Rajaram Succaram, was sent to jail for three weeks with hard labour, by Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday. He having been charged with, and found guilty of, having stolen a quantity of rice and cocoanuts from the railway compound at Boree Bunder.

CATHEDRAL OF N. S. DE GLORIA.—His Grace the Archbishop of Goa, who holds jurisdiction over this Church, has been pleased to appoint the Revd Father Athaide Vicar in the room of the Revd Father Pinto, lately deceased. At 10 A. M. on the 1st proximo the newly appointed gentleman takes official charge. After this ceremony a solemn High Mass (Mozart's No. XII) and *Te Deum* will be sung in commemoration of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria assuming the title of Empress of India.

THE EDITORS' CAMP AT DELHI.—A correspondent of the *Jame-Jamshed* has the following:—There is formed a camp at Delhi composed of the editors and representatives of the principal English and vernacular papers of India. At present there are in the camp the representatives of 11 English newspapers, including [illegible] Bombay Gazette and the [illegible] India. The Calcutta Press has sent four representatives, and that of Madras only one. The *Civil and Military Gazette* and *Indian Public Opinion* have sent their reporters only. From the vernacular press of Bombay, the *Jame-Jamshed*, the *Bombay Sumachar* and the *Rast Goftar* have sent their editors to represent them; and so have the Mahrattee papers the *Prabhakar* and the *Hindu Prakash*. The *Native Opinion*, published at Bombay in English and Mahrattee, had received an invitation, but is not represented at the camp. From Calcutta, the representatives of the native journals, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, and the *Patriot* are present together with the editors of the *Dacca News* and other Bengalee papers. A small library has been opened in the Editors' Camp, where the rank and talent of Indian journalism meet on a footing of equality for the time being.

THE LATE ATTEMPT AT POISONING A FAMILY AT KURRACHEE.—Now that the report of the Government Chemical Analyser on the matter ejected by Mr. Twells and his family has been received, and establishes the fact of arsenic and mercury being the principal ingredients used in the poisonous adulteration of the food, we trust no time will be lost in sending the case before the City Magistrate. It is to be hoped no underhand proceedings will be allowed to interfere with the ends of Justice. Grave suspicions are attached to certain individuals, and it is the bounden duty of the Police to arrive at the truth, and to set all suspicions at rest. A dastardly attempt was made on the lives of innocent and inoffensive people; the cowardly miscreants implicated in the deed must be brought to Justice.—*Sind News*, Dec 25.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE STRANGERS' HOME.

A CORRESPONDENT, "One of Them," sends us the following account of the dinner on Christmas Day at the Strangers' Home:—

Father Christmas, unless he were a surly old curmudgeon—which he certainly is not—could not complain of the reception in the Strangers' Home, one of the most powerful instruments in the hands of charity that Bombay is honoured with. If all those whose purses gave birth to the festivities could have been there to behold the hearty pleasure upon the faces of the forty inmates who sat at table, they would, without a doubt have felt doubly repaid by the approval of their own hearts. The walls and roofs were decorated with the fanciful genius that is always to be found in a heterogeneous congregation such as the Home contains. Such a contrast was there between the topsy-turviness of the place on Christmas Eve and its gay and delightful appearance on Christmas Day, that one might well have excused the warmth of the famous Irish officer when he sang:—

> "Had you seen these roads before they were made,
> You'd have lifted up your eyes and blessed General Wade."

The devices were appropriate and well-hung, the Committee and the Strangers' Friends coming in for a share of the wording. The table was a sight, worth travelling a summer's day to see, so wealthy was it with barons of beef, saddles and legs of mutton, savoury sucking-pigs, and out-riding dishes of vegetables. Nor was King Bacchus, who is first-cousin to King Christmas forgotten, though he did not receive an excess of honour. Near the head of the table, was a well executed figure of Father Christmas in wax, resplendent with gilding and colour, glorious with an enormous paunch, and suffering from a gouty leg, resting upon a stool. The pleasures of the table being too well known for comment, they shall not be commented upon, and it shall only be said that the company were very industrious and gave their knives and forks full employment. At nearly the close, the worthy Superintendent proposed the health of the Queen (Empress is too newly born for the traditional honour), the Friends of the Institution, and the energetic Secretary, Colonel Disbrowe, whose absence at Delhi was regretfully spoken of, each toast was honoured with three hearty resounding cheers, which were none the less hearty and resounding when the President stood up and proposed the health of the Superintendent, Mr. McCarthy, and his wife and family. Rich hills of pudding now made their appearance, and were soon cruelly shorn of their symmetrical proportions; and the men, with a last glass of ale, to make the process of digestion more smooth and easy, rose from the table and dispersed to their rooms, quietly and orderly; and thus ended the Christmas Dinner in the Strangers' Home!

PRICES OF GRAIN AT KOOMPTA, NORTH KANARA COLLECTORATE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The seers are of 160 tolas (rupees.)

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
Joware from	5 12	to	6 8	for 45 seers.
Rice ,,	3 14	,,	6 ..	for 21 seers.
Ragi ,,	3 0	....		

THE COLLISION OFF VINGORLA OF THE S. S. AMBASSADOR AND THE SHIP G. F. MANSON.

THE fatal collision between the s. s. Ambassador and the ship G. F. Manson, a brief account of which has already appeared in our columns, and which occurred off the Vingorla coast, took place, we learn, at 5 o'clock on Christmas morning. The steamer Ambassador was cut through, at about fifty feet from the stern, and immediately began to sink. The chief officer was in charge of the deck at the time. Nearly all the crew succeeded in getting into the boats, but they would not leave the ill-fated vessel's side until it was too late, although repeatedly told to do so by the captain. When the vessel sunk they were drawn down in the vortex, three only of those in the boat escaping. Of all on board the steamer, 23 were drowned and 20 only, including the captain, escaped. The G. F. Manson returned into the harbour this morning badly injured. We give below the captain's account of the disaster.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE G. F. MANSON.

C. R. Humphrey, master of the ship Geo. F. Manson, has forwarded the undermentioned report of the collision of his vessel with the s. s. Ambassador on the 25th instant, to Captain Searle, the Master Attendant of this port. The ship George F Manson took her departure from Bombay harbour on the 23rd. inst. (P.M.) bound to Diamond Island. All went well with her up to between 4 and 5 o'clock A. M. of the 25th, being then by reckoning in Lat. 15°05 N., Long 73°27 E, when two lights were seen bearing about two points off our port or weather-bow. Judged one or one halfto two miles distant; weatherat the time quite clear, wind light, east by ship heading south, south-east by the wind, making about 4 miles per hour. We soon saw that the lights were shown from a screw steamer bound northward. The closest attention was given to the movements of the steamer. All appeared to be well until she got quite near the ship when she changed her course to go ahead, or across the ship's bows. As soon as it was seen that the steamer was crossing the ship bows, our wheel was put hard down. The vessels being then nearer to each other, the ship had barely time to feel the effect of the change of the position of her rudder, before she was in collision with the steamer, striking her on her starboard quarter or about 50ft. from her extreme afterpart crushing it in, causing the steamer to sink in some 10 or 15 minutes. The ship had her jibboom broken, her cut-water displaced; badly cut, and broken bows; badly crushed, broken and chafed. As soon as the two vessels separated, the ship's quarter boats were put out and sent to the rescue of the steamer's people. Soon after our boats left the ship a boat of the steamer's came alongside of the ship, having nine of her people on board. Shortly after one of our boats returned to the ship, having eleven of the steamer's people on board. As soon as the people could be got out of these boats, they were again sent away to search for others of the steamer's crew. We then trimmed our sails and proceeded to the place where the steamer sank, so near as we could judge, keeping the closest look-out, in the hope to see and rescue more of the people. None could be seen by us on board nor by my people in the boats. As three hours had now elapsed since the steamer sank, we felt quite certain further search would be useless. With aching hearts, we took our boats on board the ship and stood on our course for Bombay, when our attention was given to the condition of the ship to secure her safety, she making water quite freely. By trimming some of the ballast from the forward to the afterpart of the ship, thereby raising the ship forward, taking more of the shattered and broken part out of the water, and covering it with a tarpaulin, we reduced her leak considerably—so much so that we could easily keep her free with our pumps. By the mercy of God towards us, we were permitted to arrive in this harbour on the evening of the 28th instant, after an absence of five days, three of which have been days of sorrow and sadness to all on board. Herewith is a list of the names of the people who sailed in the steamer Ambassador from Calcutta as given me by Captain Williamson, master of the said steamer.

C. R. HUMPHREY,
Master of the ship G. F. Manson.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE S. S. AMBASSADOR.

Report of Captain R. R. Williamson, of the late s. s. Ambassador, of Liverpool, official No. 65 975, 1,258 tons register, and classed 18 years in the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry, with a crew of 43 men, all told. The master, mate, 2nd mate and 1st and 2nd engineers had all the usual certificates of competency. The Ambassador was loaded at Calcutta with a cargo of rice and gunnies, and left for Bombay on Friday, the 15th December at 11 A.M., the tide being flood, the weather fine and clear, and the wind northerly. We cleared the Sandheads on the 17th. On the 25th December at 4-50 A.M. the weather being fine, the atmosphere rather hazy and the wind moderate at about east north-east, the steamer collided with the ship George F Manson, of Bath, U. S. A., in latitude 15° 6' north and longitude 73° 27' east, the vessel being in about 35 fathoms of water and about 25 to 30 miles west of Cape Ramas. The steamer had the following fore and aft canvas set, viz.: jib, forestaysail and foretrysail. The steamer was struck on her starboard side at the front of the [illegible] the front of the poop, starboard side, was completely smashed in. We immediately commenced to clear away the boats, and the starboard and port forward boats were both got into the water, and 7 or 8 men got into each within five minutes of the collision. The rest of the crew commenced to clear away the port No. 2 boat on the bridge, and while they were doing this, the steamer went suddenly down, stem first, and all those not already in the two boats made a rush to the starboard boat which was afloat, but this boat was capsized or sucked in with the sinking vessel, and all hands had to struggle in the water for their lives. The port boat, with mostly engine room crew in her, and only one sailor, picked up the captain and one fireman and then made for the G. F. Manson. The nine people were taken on board the ship, and this boat was then manned by the G. F. Manson's crew; one of the G. F Manson's boats was also lowered and went to save life, and they picked up the chief mate and 10 others of the steamer's crew. This made 20 of the crew saved, and the remaining 23 were lost. The boats cruized round for some time, and every effort was made to save life, but no further signs of the missing crew could be seen. The steamer and her cargo were entirely lost. Only one boat of the steamer was saved, another boat was towed alongside the G. F. Manson, but as her bows were altogether stove in, she was abandoned. It was the chief mate's watch on deck, and five minutes after the vessel was first seen, she struck the steamer on the starboard side with her cut-water. After getting on board the G. F. Manson found her bows and cut-water much damaged. All hands that were saved setto work—to trim ship by the stern and they pumped the vessel from the date of collision until arrival in Bombay. The captain and crew of the S.F. Manson made us very comfortable on board as far as they could. The helmsmen at the time of the accident were Matthew Sweeny and Adolph Willintz, both quartermasters. Sweeney was at the starboard side of the wheel steering, and he was saved; Willintz was at the port side, and he was lost.

The following is the particulars of men saved and drowned:—

SAVED.

William Carter, Chief Officer.	Geo. Smith' A. B.
John Lowry, Chief Engineer.	Mathew Sweeney, A. B.
JamesTorrie 2nd Engineer.	William Cannell, A. B.
Robert Williams, 3rd Engineer.	Andrew Lovegren, A. B.
Thomas Rosney, 4th Engineer.	William Delaney, Fireman.
Edward Kirkham, A. B.	Geo. Beagles, Fireman.
Henry Andrews, A. B.	John Rogers, Fireman.
Samuel Andrews, A. B.	Patrick Regan, Fireman.
William Kelly, A. B.	Fred. Singleton, Mess Room Boy.
	John Robert, Stowaway Boy.
	R.R. Williams, Commander.

DROWNED.

Harry Bryan, 2nd Officer.	James Pattison, A. B.
Thos.Johnson, 3rd Officer.	William Osborne, A. B.
R. N. Marshall, Chief Steward.	Adolph Willintz, A. B.
Jamin Cann, 2nd Steward, Native of Calcutta.	Geo. Thomas, A. B.
William Evans, Carpenter.	William Porter, Fireman.
John Howard, Boatswain.	Geo. Price, ,,
Samuel Ellis, Lamptrimmer.	John O'Hearn, ,,
Ed. Huther, Cook.	Thos. Miles, ,,
Thos. Evans, 2nd Cook.	James Armstrong, ,,
R. Bentley, A. B.	J. Phylan, ,,
John Clague, A. B.	Cairns, ,,
	Cornwell, ,,

Doubtful of the two last men.

DIVINE SERVICES.

The annual New Year's Morning Service will be held in the Free Church, Esplanade, at eleven o'clock on Monday next, the first of January.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m.; Thursday, 8 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Creams, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE DINNER TO THE EUROPEAN PENSIONERS.

WE are glad to learn that the arrangements for giving a dinner to the European pensioners on Monday next are progressing very satisfactorily. We should add that the forthcoming dinner will be the only one that will be given to the pensioners; the dinner to a few of them that was given on Christmas day, at which the Revd. C. Gilder presided, is an annual affair; and Mr. Gilder has joined the Committee for the dinner on Proclamation Day, and is working cordially with Dr. Arnott to make it a complete success.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN LAD.

YESTERDAY a Coroner's inquest was held at the European General Hospital on view of the body of William Sales, a boy about 8 years of age. Deceased went on the day previous to see the blasting operations near the Marine Street, where he was struck by a stone on the skull and expired the same day at the European General Hospital. The following evidence was adduced at the Coroner's inquest yesterday:—

Thomas Sales deposed—I am a watchmaker, at present out of employ and live at the Prince of Wales' Hotel in the Fort. Deceased was my son. His age was 8 years 8 months and 27 days. He lived with me. I last saw him alive and well at 6 a. m. yesterday; he was then in my bedroom. Shortly afterwards he left my room and I don't know where he went to. About 8-30 a. m. a servant came up to my room and called me. I followed him downstairs and saw the deceased supported in the arms of Mr. Lynch. He was unconscious and there was a wound behind the right ear from which blood was escaping. I was informed by Mr. Lynch that deceased had been struck by a stone from a blast in the new drain in Marine Street. Mr. Lynch brought deceased to the hospital in a buggy. I followed afterwards and saw deceased in this hospital. Deceased remained here until his death, which occurred about 6-15 p. m. yesterday.

Thomas Sales deposed—I am the brother of the deceased. My age is twelve years. I lived with my father and the deceased in the Prince of Wales' Hotel. About 6 a. m. yesterday deceased and I left the hotel to go and see the blasting that was going on in the new drain in Marine Street. I and deceased went and stood near the man who was holding a staff with a flag on it and I thought I was far away from the blasting. The blast was fired and a stone [illegible] hit the deceased on the head and knocked him down and he become insensible. The man who was bearing the flag was about two yards nearer to the blast than I and the deceased. Before the blast was fired the passers by were warned to get out of the way. I only heard one man shouting to the people to get out of the way. Several people who were passing by at the time came and stood about 3 yards behind me and the deceased. I only saw one stone rise up out of the drain when the blast was fired, and that was the stone that struck the deceased. This is the stone (pointing to it) which struck deceased. There is some hair on one of the sharp edges. This stone weighs about 10 lbs.

Mr. Mathew Lynch, clerk of the works in the employ of the Municipality, and at present in charge of the new drain, said that bamboo frames were placed over places where blasting was carried on, but the piece of stone in question appeared to have been driven straight out under the frames. As soon as he was informed of the accident he went up to the deceased and took him over to the Prince of Wales' Hotel to his father, and from thence in a buggy to the European General Hospital.

Upon this, and the medical evidence adduced, the jury returned a verdict of "fracture of the skull, the result of having been accidentally struck by a stone from a blast."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION TO MONEY LENDERS.

GOOLBAI VS. CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA AND ANOTHER.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE defendant Cursetjee admitted, somewhat reluctantly, as I have said, that presents are occasionally made amongst the Parsees on such events. The only other item I need refer to on this point is that of the sum of Rs. 1,000 on the 20th November 1852. She says: "I sold some of my ornaments, and deposited this sum to the credit of my account." Cursetjee says, "except what I see from the book I have no recollection from where it came. I never heard of her selling her ornaments. Had she sold them, I should have known of it." She was elaborately interrogated about these ornaments; but the cross-examination wholly failed to throw any discredit upon her statement. As to the statement of the defendant Cursetjee and that of the mehta, Pestonjee Dadabhoy, that if she had sold any ornaments they would have known of it, I have only to say that although there is a remarkable coincidence in sentiment, it is simply idle. A woman who has such things to dispose of does not proclaim her wants to the wide world—in the highways and byways. She does what Goolbai did, under her necessities, dispose of them secretly amongst her relatives and friends. Common sense, apart from positive evidence, assures me of this. I need not go further into these items, for, indeed, the truth of any one of the items which constitute the aggregate sum of Rs. 3,235.3 being established, the truth of the whole [illegible] is virtually established. Add to all this in corroboration of her statement the pregnant fact that the representatives of her mother Sonabai have made no claim to this money as part of her estate: and remember Dhunjeebhoy, the brother of Cursetjee, was Sonabai's executor, and Cursetjee is his. Moreover, the defendant admits that Goolbai did make a claim upon Dhunjeebhoy for this very money. One remark more, and I am done on this question of property. She says that she told her brother Cursetjee that the money was hers, and that she complained to him that it was standing in her mother's name. This he emphatically denied. Which assertion is more probable under the circumstances? Her's or his? Woman is pre-eminently the creature of home; man of the world: a woman's thoughts are concentrated, if not entirely, at least chiefly so on family matters, whilst man's thoughts are dissipated amidst the cares and anxieties of active life. And there are peculiar circumstances here, on both sides, to make this observation of still greater value. She [Goolbai] was in danger of being disinherited by her father. She was, in fact, deserted by here husband; whereas he [Cursetjee] was all the while engaged as a merchant, in little short of what might be, not inappropriately described as gigantic speculations. What cares and anxieties such engagements bring with them we need not dwell upon. They speak for themselves. Under these circumstances, it is much more porbable that every little fact and every little circumstance affecting her own individual interests would be indelibly recorded on the tablets of her memory, while such things would make little or no impression on his mind; and simply because he had really and truly no beneficial interest whatever in the matter. And if his mother was of the same intellectual calibre as his sister Goolbai, he gave the best proof he could give of his own good sense by leaving the management of the whole affair to them. He had no motive to remember such things. She had a most powerful one. Without a motive an action is impossible, without an adequate motive an action is incredible. In arriving at this conclusion do not, I pray, for one moment imagine, that I impute to her brother, Cursetjee, any moral offence in giving this emphatic denial to his sister's statement. The passions are often, with the most upright and the best intentioned of mankind, swayed on the side of self-interest. But I do own that I should have been much better pleased with this part of his testimony, if he had not been so positive: and had simply said, she may have told me so, but I have no recollection of it, or words to that effect. An answer in this tone and temper would have been more consistent with the rest of his testimony, and more consistent with his high-minded resolve and bearing as regards his father's will. I am satisfied that she did tell him so: and I am satisfied that he admitted to her that the signature at the foot of the balance of Rs. 2,871-1 6 in 1853-54 was in his handwriting. Having disposed of the right of property in the sum of Rs. 3,235-3-2, we come to the all-important entry in Exhibit A, of the 7th December 1854, and to the object and nature of the deposit. The words are these:—"The 7th December 1874. Particulars, you sent for Rs. 3,235 3 this day from Bhai Bomanjee Framjee Cama and Co.'s place in full settlement of the account, and have caused (the same) to be credited to your account. The condition thereof is as follows:—After your death, this money, together with whatever other money may be found due on this account (*i. e.*) the whole balance that may be found due after your life, is to be paid to Bai Goolbai, your daughter, after making an arrangement for her maintenance, her husband shall have no claim or right thereto as you have caused such conditions to be written down these particulars to the very same effect have been written for you in your book." The rest of the entry relates to interest, and it must be noted that the words *you* and *your*, throughout this entry, mean Sonabai; for the account is with her, and not with Goolbai. It will be observed that this entry is not signed by any one and that particulars to very same effect have been written for Sonabai in her book. Now the bare reading of this entry, *per se* would, I think, lead any one of ordinary understanding to the conclusion that the sum mentioned in it was deposited in Cursetjee's hands for protection; for Sonabai's benefit during her life, and after her death for Goolbai's benefit. This, I say, is a fair inference that a simple inspection of the entry itself, without more, leads to. But when the entry is interpreted by or taken in connexion with the circumstances under which it was made, the inference becomes, in my judgment, irresistible. What are the circumstances? Out of many others that might be called in aid (regardless of the right of property) we need only refer to Goolbai's critical situation. On the one hand she was threatened by her father with total or comparative disinheritance; on the other with the avarice of a spendthrift husband: was the probable object of a deposit? The probability is that the direct object of the deposit was *protension*. It was, I am convinced, to guard the fund in question either against the imprudence of Goolbai's husband, or the probable disherison of Goolbai by her father. I repeat—against one or both contingencies. I am equally persuaded that protection was the object of the deposit, and that all three—Sonabai, Goolbai, and Cursetjee—one and all assented to it, and acted upon it. I am fully aware of the conflict of testimony on this point, but I am satisfied that amidst the cares and anxieties of business many things have escaped Cursetjee's recollection, and that his testimony is not, under the circumstances, equal, in proving power, to that of his sister. I have advisedly kept back up to this point Cursetjee's own view of the object of the deposit, as represented by himself when under cross-examination about it. "When this entry (says he) was made, Sonabai was very anxious about her daughter that her father would not provide for her. Besides, she was not on good terms with her husband. Consequently, this entry was made. It was made on the same day that this transfer of the Rs. 3,236-3-0 was made. We did not want to protect it from Goolbai's husband. I know nothing of it. I don't know when the entry was written [illegible] who was present, I cannot say whether [illegible] it or my mother dictated it. It was done [illegible] the consent of both. I was obliged to write according to her direction." When the particular words in the entry itself—namely, "Her husband [Goolbai's] shall have no claim or right thereto," when pointed out to him he answered and said, when that entry was made it was not—our intention to protect it from the claims of her husband. In my judgment this passage needs no commentary. It speaks for itself. We now arrive at the pinch or vital point of the case—namely, was the trust perfected? That a trust of moveable property may be created by parol is a proposition free from doubt. Some cases were cited in support of this proposition, but a proposition which approaches so nearly to a maxim of law as this does, requires not the aid of judicial authority. It is self-supporting and self-supported. Again, in order to create a perfect trust, the settler must, whether it be of a debt or of a chose in action, of a legal or of an equitable interest divest himself or herself at once and for ever of all control over the subject-matter of the trust. A multitude of authorities were cited and commented upon by the learned counsel on both sides; but as the correctness of the abstract proposition, as here laid down, was conceded, and as one and all were mere instances, and nothing more than instances of perfect or imperfect trusts, each depending upon its own merits, I need not go over them. They are, for the most part, to be found in the notes to Ellison and Ellison 1, White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity, p. 167, and in Lewin's Law of Trusts, ch. VI. (6th edn.) Now, did Sonabai or Goolbai (whichever of the two be the proprietor of the fund in question) divest herself of all control over the fund? If yes, the trust is perfect: if not, the trust is imperfect, and Goolbai must fail in her suit. [Note—I place Sonabai and Goolbai in the same sentence in order to put the matter out of dispute.] But remember always that I find, as a fact, that it was Goolbai's and not Sonabai's money: and therefore it would be enough, for present purposes, if Goolbai divested herself of all control over it. The Advocate-General on behalf of the defendant Cursetjee contended that it was a mere banking account, or something in the nature of a banking account, and not a trust. I was very much impressed with his able argument, seeing the way that the fund had been dealt with especially before the 7th day of December 1854. But on reconsideration I am satisfied that a trust was intended by all three—Sonabai, Goolbai, and Cursetjee, from the very first; but that the fund, from some cause or other, was never impressed with the legal character of a perfect trust until the 7th day of December 1854. I am satisfied that on that occasion the character of a complete and irrevocable trust was impressed upon the fund. It is true, indeed, that after this time, Sonabai or Goolbai, one or both, had something to do with this fund. But what and how? Not as before. For instance, on the 21st July 1857, a sum of Rs. 2,000 is drawn out, and Rs. 2,000 plus Rs. 44-2 for interest up to the 17th October 1857, that is, interest for the sum of Rs. 2,000 for 89 days that it had been out of Cursetjee's hands, is paid back. I am satisfied that the view taken of this transaction by her counsel is the correct one—namely, that it was found that by allowing so much to get out of his hands, Cursetjee might be made responsible, at some time or other, for breach of trust if it was not refunded. Cursetjee is asked to explain this Rs. 44-2 in that matter; and he said, "I cannot tell why this interest was added." Did this act which *ex concessis*, was a breach of trust, after the relation of any of the parties as regards the fund in question? The authorities are decisive in the negative. Ellison *vs.* Ellison, 6 V. s. 656. Smith *vs.* Lyne 2 Y. and C. c. c., 345. Browne *vs.* Cavendish, 1, J. and L. 637. I may for her observe, that the very entry itself is *prima facie* somewhat inconsistent with the idea of a banking account; for the relation between a banker and his customers is simply that of debtor and creditor, that is to say, for money lent, see Pott *vs.* Clegg. 16 M. and W. 321 and Crawford *vs* Corks, 6 Exb. R. 290. And, as such, if not on deposit it is recoverable as money lent repayable on regents. I am satisfied this was not so. Notwithstanding appearances. Moreover, as a banking amount it would have afforded no protection whatever of the fund. Again the self-same particulars were written in two books. Why in two books, if a mere banking account was intended? The Advocate-General on behalf of the defendant Cursetjee also spoke to the matter, in connection with Goolbai's release to Sonabai, Sonabai's will as a contract, and as a gift. If it be Goolbai's money, as I find it to be, the release as well as the will were mere waste pieces of paper *quoad hoc*. Again, if the entry of the 7th December 1854 was a contract between Sonabai and Cursetjee, Goolbai could not, as he was said, sue upon it; because there was no privity of contract between her and Cursetjee. But it was not a contract but a trust. As there was no pretence for saying that it was a gift to Cursetjee by any one, I need not further dwell upon it. In the course of the argument it was put forward rather as a [illegible] tion, than as an objection, that Sonabai and [illegible] could, with married women; and that neither [illegible] make a settlement of out the consent [illegible] question. [illegible] it is not true as an universal [illegible] that a married woman cannot deal with her own property [if she has any, which by law she may have]. But even supposing for argument's sake, that Goolbai or Sonabai had no right whatever to do so, [marital rights intervening] it does not lie in the defendant Cursetjee's mouth to say so. He cannot, after accepting the trust avail himself of the settler's infirmity of title [if any]. He is in the language of our law estopped from setting up such a defence in a Court of Justice, I have nothing to do with Goolbai's indebtedness [real or supposed] to her mother's estate. That dispute, if any, must be settled elsewhere. The issues as they stand recorded are as follows:—1. Whether the effect of the will of Sonabai in the 4th para of the written statement of the 1st defendant is, in effect, such as is set out in para. 5th of the said written statement? I find that in the negative, and for the plaintiff. 2. Whether the claim of the plaintiff is barred by the law of limitation? I find that also in the negative, and [illegible] 3. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed for, as against the first defendant? I find that in the affirmative, and for the plaintiff. As regards the costs of suit, which must needs be very heavy, I was pressed by the learned counsel for Goolbai with this argument, that it was Mr. Cursetjee's duty, under the circumstances, to apply to the Court for directions, and not having done so, he ought to pay the penalty of his *laches*. That may be so, but all men are not lawyers; and, all things considered, I think it right to saddle each party with his and her own costs of suit, save and except the costs of examining the plaintiff *de bene esse*, which she herself must pay. This Court doth declare as follows:—That the defendant Cursetjee stands indebted to the plaintiff Goolbai in the sum of Rs 9,631-3-12, together with interest thereon at the rate of ½ per cent. per month from the Divali of the year 1865 to this day [the 14th day of December 1876]; and from this day until the day of payment at the rate of 6 per cent. And this Court doth order and direct the defendant Cursetjee to pay the same to her after deducting therefrom what is hereinafter mentioned within three calendar months from this day. And this Court doth further order and direct the plaintiff Goolbai and her husband, the defendant Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, to execute within one calendar month after such payment at the costs and charges of the said Goolbai a release to him of all matters and things appertaining to the said trust. And this Court doth further order and direct that the plaintiff Goolbai and her husband, the defendant Ardaseer Dhunjeebai Wadia, do, within one calendar month after such payment to her as aforesaid, at the cost and charge of this said Goolbai, execute a deed of trust, of all that may remain of the said fund, after deducting all necessary expenses incurred by her in this suit; and of carrying into execution this decree, investing all such residue and remainder in two trustees of her own nomination and appointment to be held by them in trust for her [the said Goolbai] for her life, and after her death for her issue—share and share alike—taking *per stirpes* and not *per capita*, as the case may be. The draft release and deed of settlement to be approved of by the Court, if need be. Lastly, the Court doth order and direct that each party to this suit do bear his and her own costs of suit; save and except the costs of taking the plaintiff's examination *de bene esse*. As regards the defendant Cursetjee's costs, incurred by him in and about the plaintiff's examination *de bene esse*, the Court doth authorize, order, and direct him to deduct the same from the fund in his hands before making the payment hereinbefore more specifically mentioned.

PRIZE POEM.

(*Charivari's Christmas Annual.*)

THE ANCIENT WARRIOR, BY SAMUEL POLEBRIDGE,

DELHI, 1ST JANUARY 1877.

A GAY and brilliant pageant on the plains of Hindostan,
A gallant force assembled with its ban and arriere-ban,
Not for close and deadly combat now the squadrons shake the earth.
To-morrow for the battle, but to-day is one of mirth:
And through the ancient palaces, with memories teeming full,
Rings the clank of British sabres in the home of the Mogul.
The ridge is watered with our blood, as trembled long the fate
Of India, till our kinsmen forced the deadly Cashmere gate.
They snatched the hard-won diadem, *they* gained the ancient crown
That graces now our sovereign who hails us from th throne.
To-day the proclamation far is borne upon the wind,
The Queen greets many peoples as Kaiser of all Ind.
Roll salvoes of artillery, crackle the *feus-de-joie*;
Heaven's light will guide her footsteps "*Pour Dieu et pour son droit.*"

* * * *

In a pleasant tope adjacent, 'neath the shade of mangoe trees,
Sat a bravely clad lieutenant with a plate upon his knees,
Whiles he'd sip the creamy simpkin, whiles his lettuces he'd crunch,
With the many small etceteras of an appetizing lunch.
Then he wiped his soft moustaches with a napkin fair and white,
And he called for a havannah, and he bade them fetch a light,
And he dipped his lily fingers in a bowl of crystal glass,
While they brushed his broidered jacket, and they wiped his spurs of brass.
Then he murmured for his charger, and they brought the champing steed
Gaily dight in martial shabraque of the peerless Arab breed.
"Gently Selim, softly Beauty, soon we canter o'er the plain,
See, my foot is in the stirrup, my grasp upon thy mane."
But a hand was laid profanely on his shoulder-strap of gold,
And a stranger craved his hearing for the tale he must unfold.
An ancient, weird, and troubled face, a jaundiced bloodshot eye,
And in his mien was clearly seen the wearisome Quai-hai.
He held him by his sabretache, the subaltern stood still,
And with a gentle, wearied sigh, gave the antique his will.

THE WARRIOR'S TALE.

"Many years have blanched my tresses since we lightly beached our skiff.
"And I landed in the country first, a slender-waisted griff.
"Like many, many memories, the griffs have passed away.
"They live but in time-striken men, or else lie hushed in clay.
"Those were the days of promise when the bright pagoda tree
"Shook clustered lacs profusely in the laps of such as me.
"Then many a stately Indiaman, full-rigged, a gallant craft,
"Held hearts more bright with hope ahead than sick for home abaft.
"Then India was a residence, a home with blest life,
"We cursed it not as exiles each moment of our life,
"Where is the sunsome corry, the savoury pillao,
"The softly bubbling hookah? I never see them now,
"The rail has chased the ghari from the once-frequented road,
"And the plains are cleared in April for some chilly hill abode,
"I walk alone, a person in pyjamas wide and free,
"And Time, who changes all things, has not spared the bright rupee."

And here the ancient warrior each breath loud sobbing drew,
While pensively the subaltern his smoke in ringlets blew.

"While good John Company held rule, a fresh-faced growing lad,
"I joined my dashing regiment in gay Rumchunpabad.
"Eight hundred goodly sepoys mustered 'neath the colonel's eye,
"And not a man among them all stood less than six feet high.
"Among the Queen's battalions not one could match our skill—
"Vanished is the old precision, lost the mystery of drill!
"Our hospitable table bore few gaudy gimcracks nice,
"But the roast beef faced the president, the turkey eyed the vice;
"And nightly corred the bottles in the gay convivial round,
"Honest port and good brown sherry—now they 're scarcely to be found.
"In the after-dinner moments ran the talk on sport and chase—
"When charged the raging buffalo the huntsman face to face;
"And how the cruel tiger had not 'scaped the crafty snare
"But slain by bold shikari hand lay stretched within his lair,
"Long I held my breath in silence, long I listened magic bound,
"Nor spared the rich and fruity port that made its cheery round;
"Till my blood boiled hot within me, and the liquor loosed my tongue,
"And I felt that Nimrod's mantle fell and on my shoulders hung.
"Will you take me, Captain Chutnee, to the midnight deadly fray?
"Stalks no monarch of the forest that I will not bring to bay!

* * * *

"The sun shone bright the morrow's soon, and still upon my bed
"I rolled with aching eyeballs, parched mouth, and splitting head.
"In the shade of the verandah Captain Chutnee smoked his weed,
"While on the plain a jackass cropped a scanty meal indeed.
"[illegible]
"Till a smile broke o'er his features, and he lit a fresh cheroot.
"He bade them house the dhobie's ass in stable safe from view,
"And went to seek a comrade whom he knew was staunch and true,
"With subtle skill that donkey they coloured black and white,
"They stripped his body, head and legs, then left him still the night.
"That night the talk was buzzed about that, fierce upon the plain,
"The terror of the neighbourhood, the zebra stalked again!
"The rarest sport in India, so we charred our rifles well,
"And started fired with high resolve to face the brute so fell.
"At last we spied our noble game upon the moonlit grass,
"And with a sure and deadly aim I shot the old jack-ass!
"Right proud I was when I that night, as hearty praises greet,
"The cool collected skill that stretched the zebra at my feet;
"And loudest Captain Chutnee swore that never 'prentice hand
"More bravely won his laurels in the sunny Indian land.
"A fat and juicy zebra's haunch is reckoned kindly fare,
"Pray send one to the general, 'tis a delicacy rare!
"Next morning to the general the zebra haunch I sent,
"And begged his kind acceptance as the trifling compliment.
"His reply was loud and stormy as the fierce sirocco's blast,
"And the dhobie bled me freely—and my tale is closed at last—"

The "boot and saddle sounded loud for the tent [illegible]
And the bold lieutenant chucked his weed and [illegible] up his rein.
He thanked the ancient buffer, as [illegible] into his stat,
And promised him a welcome [illegible] their ways should meet.

THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTIES OF FRANCE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE minds of many Frenchmen have been greatly exercised of late by the inquiry, Is there a State religion in France? It is a question which cannot be asked without exciting very keen feeling on both sides. To the advanced Liberal party the thought of a State religion is associated with the social fabric which was overthrown by the Revolution, and to admit its existence would be, they think, to throw away in pure wantonness the priceless gains of 1789. To the religious Conservatives a State religion is a necessary corollary of the claim of France to be the eldest daughter of the Church—a claim which did not perish in the catastrophe which proved fatal to so many secular pretensions, but operated again in the hearts of a Catholic people and obtained universal recognition when the Pope accepted the support of a French garrison. Both sides can point to many weak places in their opponent's argument. A State religion, say the Liberals, means a system under which the profession of a particular creed is [illegible]. So far is this from being the case in France that the State recognizes many creeds in the distribution of funds reserved for ecclesiastical purposes. How can there be a State religion under a Government which pays with equal complacency the Catholic priest, the Protestant pastor, and the Jewish rabbi? A State religion, say the Conservatives, means a system under which the great majority of the nation profess a particular creed and expect their rulers to rank religion among the interests which it is their duty to promote as opportunity shall serve. Where the States of Europe are classified according to religion, France is always ranked first among the Catholic Powers. The common sense of foreigners realizes that this place is rightly assigned to her, and it would be a contradiction in terms to maintain that France is a Catholic Power and to deny that she possesses a State religion. Those who hold these opposite views are continually labouring to commit the Government to some recognition of one or other of them. The left want to see no distinction made between Christian and secular burial in cases where it is customary to fire a salute over the grave. If they do not go the length of proposing to abolish the State payment of the clergy, they are opposed to any increase in it, and they wish to abolish the augmentations which were voted by the late Assembly. They are anxious to pay no more regard to the Pope than to any other foreign ecclesiastic. The Right wish, on the other hand, to maintain and accentuate the religious distinctions which still subsist, or have been lately revived. They rejoice to see burials without religious rites condemned by official as well as by social usage. They value the embassy at the Vatican not merely as a recognition of a *de facto* relationship between the Pope and the Catholic clergy in France, but still more as a means of protesting without the risk of inconvenient consequences against the destruction of the temporal power. They regard every additional grant that can be obtained for the clergy as an indication of the importance which the State attaches to the Church as an instrument of social police. France, they argue, is a Catholic country, and the ordinary life of a Catholic country ought to supply continual evidence of the esteem in which the religion of the country is held.

Each of these extreme parties feels towards the other a detestation which is entirely genuine and an alarm which is partly simulated. Each, it must be admitted, has given the other some cause for the both hatred and the fear. There is very little social toleration in France, and the belief alike of Clericals and Secularists that they would find but a short shrift at the hands of their opponents, supposing them to have uncontrolled power, is probably perfectly well founded. The protection under which they both find shelter is the existence of a great mass of indifference which would be almost equally unwilling to see either combatant completely victorious. There are Ultramontanes in France who think the permitted existence of an Atheist a dishonour to the Creator; there are Atheists in France who think the permitted existence of a Catholic a humiliation to a well-ordered society. But the great body of the nation is not disturbed by the knowledge that it contains examples of both extremes, nor has it any intention of allowing either theory to be pushed to its practical conclusion. It is not probable, therefore, that the reciprocal terrors of the two parties have any serious justification, but there is more excuse for the alarm felt by the Clericals than for the alarm felt by the Secularists. It is conceivable, if nothing more, that a new revolution might place the irreconcilables at the head of affairs; and undoubtedly, if this were to happen, Catholics, in common with aristocrats and the possessors of property in general, might have an exceedingly bad time. But it is not conceivable that the extreme clerical party should hold power so completely as to be able to reproduce the religious and social conditions of the eighteenth century. Other triumphs may be reserved for Catholicism, but hardly this one. But any want of ground for suspicion on the part of the Secularists is amply supplied by the intensity of their fanaticism. Their hatred of Catholicism is something quite distinct from their disbelief in it. It is due in part to the political errors of which French Catholics have so often been guilty, and in part to the Italian inspiration from which contemporary Republicanism has so largely been derived. The French clergy are reaping the harvest of seed which was sown in Papal and Austrian prisons.

As regards the question, is there a State religion in France? the Secular party seem to have the best of the argument, speaking technically. It is almost impossible to reconcile the theory of a State religion with the theory of concurrent endowment. The position of the Government to Catholics, to Protestants, and to Jews is that of a common paymaster. The communes want churches and priests just as they want roads and policemen, and the Government makes no distinction between the two classes of wants. Where there are enough inhabitants desiring churches and clergy of different persuasions from that of the majority of Frenchmen, the Government provides for this want also. The Secularists point to this state of things and ask how the notion of a single State religion can be compatible with the recognized co-existence of at least three religions. And yet the appeal to facts, tempting as from this point of view it is, is in the end fatal to the contention of those who make it. After every allowance has been made for inconsistencies such as that just mentioned, it remains true that Catholicism is the religion of the great majority of Frenchmen—of nearly the whole, that is to say, of the aristocracy and of the peasantry, and of a large part of the bourgeoisie. It is idle to suppose that where this the case there will not be in practice, no matter what strict logic may have to say against it, a State religion. In every country majorities will claim and exercise the right of using the State machinery for their own purposes. They feel that if they may not do this, one great use of being the majority is gone. They no longer insist that minorities shall have the same conviction as themselves, but they do not admit that a minority has any right to feel aggrieved at the existence

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distinction which, after all, is merely another indication of the fact that it is not the majority. In theory there may be no reason why a cardinal should receive any honours, which are not paid to a Protestant pastor. They are both office-bearers in a particular religious body recognized by the State. But the cardinal's rank in his own communion is accepted and respected by many millions of Frenchmen; and so long as this distinction marks him off from the ministers of other religions those millions will continue to think it natural that the Government which represents them should pay the cardinal the same respect as they would themselves pay him. The religion of the majority of the people, especially if it be a religion that lends itself to external show, will be the religion of the State. To resent this, to complain that it is inconsistent with modern ideas, to argue that France has accepted the principles of 1789, and that the existence of a State religion is a defiance of these principles, is to subordinate facts to theories. Before the French Radicals can get rid of a State religion they must convert the nation to their views. If once this were done, the abolition of a State religion would come as a natural expression of the national temper. Until this change is effectad the discussions which have been lately going on in the Chamber of Deputies will only encourage the notion that the Republic, if it gets its own way, intends to impose irreligion on the majority, just as in former centuries the Monarchy imposed religion on the minority. It is difficult to imagine a less profitable exercise of political ingenuity.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—DEC. 2.

TABLE-TURNING.—Looking for a train in Bradshaw.

The Thing to Throw Light on Spiritualistic Seances.—A spirit-lamp.

For Shipping Intelligence.—Do not apply to Her Majesty's Dockyards.

ATTRACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

At the Aquarium—the Alligator.
At the Alexandra Palace—the Liquidator.

TURN ABOUT.

"Going into Partnership with Jones! I should have thought you'd had enough of partnerships, after Brown!"

"Ah you see, when we first became partners, Brown had all the experience, and I all the money. Now, Jones has all the money, and I've all the experience."

"IF YOU WILL NOT WHEN YOU MAY," &c.

Parson. "How is it, Scrubb, that your comely daughters are still single?"

Rustic. "Well, Sir, you see there wor a time when they would a ha' they, but they wouldn't ha' they. Noo they would ha' they, but they woo'n't ha' they!"

A GREAT LIBERTY.

Local Exquisite. "Who is that old person?"

Fair Informant. "Mr. Goodchild, M. P., for his county. Was in the Ministry some time ago."

Local Exquisite. "Why did he speak to me? We have never been introduced!"

Fair Informant. "I think he took you for a farmer!"

SWEET SYMPATHY.

Scene—The Cloak Room. Enter Clara (at 17), conscious of having made the conquest of the evening, and expectant of a shower of congratulations and chaff.

Cousin (æt. 29). "*How I did feel* for you all the evening, you poor Dear! Intolerable of that dreadful young Fitzmadder to victimise you so!! Really *awful* the way that style of men think they may treat very young girls!!!"

KNOCKERS AND NONSENSE.

Miss Broughton, in her last novel (is it to be her last?), *Joan*, has invented the idiotic lover who covers with kisses the door-knocker of the house in which his goddess dwells. If we are to have another work of this class inflicted upon us, we may expect a Romeo-slobbering over the area-rails of his Juliet, or washing the front door-steps with his tears and a silk pocket-handkerchief, or attempting suicide on the scraper. No wonder that Mr. Gilbey does not wish his sherry to be mixed up—even in an advertising connection—with [illegible] whine and water.

THE B[illegible] IDEAL HOTEL.

Bradshaw is not exactly a [illegible] publication, and, certainly, the lovers of "racy" [illegible] would not study its pages in search of sensation; but in a [illegible] there comes a moment when all the weeklies, [illegible] journey magazines have been devoured, when Spiers and Pond's basket has been emptied, when sleep refuses to come, and travelling is beginning to bore, and in such a moment you dive despairingly into the well-known Railway Guide, more in quest of arithmetical problems than in hopes of amusement.

In such a fit of despondency, Mr. Punch's eyes alighted, with a beam of surprise, on the following advertisement among the only really literary pages of the publication—those relating to hotels, many of which are illustrated:—

The Grosvenor Hotel [Castraford, let us say], built by the late Marquis of Westminster close to the Cathedral, &c., &c. Handsome Ladies' Coffee-room.

"Ha! ha!" laughed Mr. Punch (such a dog!) aloud, to the astonishment of a clerical error in a white tie and the opposite corner. "Ha! ha! That is the place for us! We will descend at that hostelry, and no other!"

But how can the manager ensure "handsome lady" visitors only to his coffee-room? It is to be hoped, at least, there is a knight porter in attendance!

PROGRESS!

(Real, not Brummagem, with Punch's compliments to his friend Cross.)

Progress! A word of many meanings
In many mouths. Its definition
Seems quite a question of position,
[illegible]

Bob Lowe and Cross once more may toss
The verbal shuttlecock *con amore*,
And read, for Liberal or Tory,
The old word with the newest gloss.

Bull "knows the ropes." The rival haulers
May try and strain, but of direction
He's apt to make his own election,
In spite of all the baffled bawlers.

To hitch a rope to hinder hoof,
And tailward tug with "Yo-ho" chorus,
Won't pass for Progress with our Taurus,
Slow-witted, thick-skinned, sophism-proof.

Though Tory yarns make stoutish ropes,
Philistines who would catch Bull napping
Like Samson's withies find them snapping,
When used to anchor Party hopes.

Or should they hold some season small,
'Tis that the tension's wondrous slack,
And pullers, who would fain pull back,
Just follow Taurus, ropes and all!

GOOD SPIRITS.

A great deal has recently been written about the wickedness of "drunkards," and it is consequently satisfactory to find that steps are being taken for their reformation. Even the papers dealing with "spiritualism" have devoted their columns to a consideration of the subject. For instance, in one of these periodicals on November 17th, an advertisement appears in which a Young Lady offers to cure "dipsomania" by Mesmerism on the following terms—"One guinea per consultation. Two guineas a month *for Postal Treatment*." Without describing the "consultation" (which must be an interesting interview) Mr. Punch satisfies himself by publishing a few of the letters of a "Dipsomaniac," who, he believes, has availed himself of the "Postal treatment,"—*pour encourager les autres.*—

LETTER I.

Dear Madam,—I say, dear Madam. Meantersay that it's all right. All right, you know—that's what I mean to say. For he's jolly a good fellow, and—so say all of us. I'm a Dipsymaniac—meantersay Dipsomaniac. Enclose cheque for postal treatment. I am very miserable. And so say all of us! Chorus. Meantersay,—Bedient Servant,

TOM—TOM—TOMKINS.

LETTER II.

Dear Madam,—It gives me great pleasure to say, very much better. I receive your box—mesmeric—pills. They go well with as good a bottle of port as get anywhere. Scuse me. Stop for refreshment. Resume my letter. Very miserable. Never felt better in my life. And so say all of us! Recommend you all my friends. You're jolly good fellow. Done me deal a good. Quite—different—fellow. Love to Uncle Dickard—I mean Rick—no, that another man you don't know.—Meantersay—Yours respectfully—kind remembrances,

TOM—TOM—TOMMY.

LETTER III.

Dear Madam,—Much better, thank you. Took all your pills. They go well with everything you can set before let's [illegible] of a man as we find him. Chorus, for let's drink, drink, drink, my boys. Very miserable. Quite cured. No more letters any necessity, for I'am quite cured. Scuse me—more refreshment. Good night.—Yours grate—gratefully,

POOR OLD TOMMY.

I [illegible]go—go—going to bed—in my boots.

MR. STREETER,

18, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.,
JEWELLER.

		FROM
18-Carat Gold EARRINGS ...	set with stones	50s. to £50
18 Carat Gold BROOCHES..		70s. to £200
18 Carat Gold BRACELETS		140s. to £300
18-Carat Gold LOCKETS......		100s. to £100

In all Jewellery sold or re-arranged by Mr. Streeter, the Stones are mounted in 18-Carat Gold, and the quality stated on the invoice.

MR. STREETER,

18, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.,
SILVERSMITH.

		FROM
PRIZE CUPS	In Silver	60s. to £500
CHRISTENING SETS......		50s. to £100
WEDDING PRESENTS ...		100s. to £500

PROBATE.

Valuations made of every description of Old Silver, Family Plate, and Jewels, or same purchased for cash, less 5 per cent. off valuation.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE BY POST.

Price 3s. 6d.

"GOLD."

Legal Regulations for the Standard of Gold and Silver Ware in the different countries of the world.

Translated from the German of Studnitz, and Edited with Notes,

By EDWIN W. STREETER,
18, New Bond Street, W.

BA[illegible]

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HEAD OFFICE:
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RESERVE FUND, ...£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
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All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

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FIREWORKS FOR PROCLAMATION DAY.

ROCKETS, ROMAN CANDLES,
STARS, PRINCE OF WALES FEATHERS,
COLORED LIGHTS,
MAROONS, SHELLS, &c.

Small displays suitable for private Gardens.
Full instructions given with each order.

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* *TO BE PUBLISHED ON CHRISTMAS EVE,*

CONTAINING

The Prize Tale—The Adventures of Prince John and the Princess Speranda, a Fairy Tale by "Rekab."

The Prize Poem—The Ancient Warrior, by Samuel Polebridge.—Delhi, 1st January, 1877.

The Prize Conundrum by "Crib."

Tale and Poem by the Editor, and several other Tales Poems &c. Selected [illegible]

Charivari's Budget of Amusement and an Illustrated, Calendar.

Price, Rs. 2-8; or with Mofussil postage, Rs. 2-12.

TUTICORIN.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER CROWE, DECEASED.

THE following properties belonging to the above Estate are FOR SALE, and offers will be received for them or each or either of them up to the 12th day of January next by the Undersigned who will furnish all particulars:—

I—THE COTTON PREMISES containing substantial Godowns capable of stowing 15,000 Bales Cotton, two Steam Presses, Hodgart's Patent, Engine Rooms, Boilers, &c. The Machinery is nearly new and available for immediate use.

II—THE COFFEE PREMISES containing spacious Stores, Barbacues, Picking Verandahs, and Hand-peeling and Sizing Machinery.

A GOOD BUNGALOW is attached to each of the above premises.

The properties form a square of 4 acres, fronting the Sea and Beach Road on the East and adjoining the South India Railway Terminus on the North and the Main Road to the Cotton Districts on the South.

E. H. SKRINE
Attorney for Trustee Estate A. R. CROWE & Co.

Tuticorin, 15th December 1876.

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PATRON.
THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE Studies pursued at this long established School comprise everything necessary to impart a sound CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and GENERAL EDUCATION.

There are 32 Pupils in the School now, therefore early application is necessary for the admission of Boys and Girls.

Boarders are received by the Head Master and Mistress, and great attention is paid to the diet; there are at present fifteen [illegible].

TERMS.

UPPER [illegible] .... Rs. 30 per mensem.
LOWER SCHOOL .... 25 do.

The next Term commences [illegible] 15th. Pupils can be met at the Station by one [illegible] Master if due notice is given.

For further particulars apply to

HEAD MASTER.

THE SOUTHERN INDIAN TOBACCO AND CIGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Late Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co., Dindigul.)
Manufacturing Department, Dindigul.
Head Office:—No. 9, Second Line Beach, Madras.
Capital Rs. 100,000.

THE Company having purchased the Premises, Good will and Business of the well known Tobacco curing and Cigar manufacturing Firm of Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co. of Dindigul, are now prepared to supply the Trade, Messes, Clubs and private parties with any number or muster of Cigars, or Cigarettes, and any quantity or quality of Pipe Tobaccos that may be required.

The Tobacco used is selected from the very best leaf procurable in Southern India, and being cured on a new and improved principle will be found to have great fragrance and bouquet.

The Cigars manufactured include all the sorts made by the late Firm of Messrs. CAMPBELL and Co., besides several new musters, so as to enable the Company, as far as possible, to meet the taste of all parties.

PRICES.

These will be found in the price list procurable from the Agents, or the Office; they are upwards of 20 per cent. less than as charged by the late Firm of Messrs. C. & C. and run as follows—

CIGARS.

Cheroot Pattern.

No.		Rs.	
1		23	per 1,000
2		18	"
3		14	"

Havannah Pattern.

No.		Rs.	
4	(Small)	12	"
5		14	"
6	(Medium)	17	"
7	Campbell's Muster	20	"
8	Large	25	"

Manilla Pattern.

No.		Rs.	
9	(Large)	20	"
10	(Medium)	16	"
11	(Small)	14	"

CIGARETTES.

These are made of the best cut and granulated Tobaccos, and are with and without mouth pieces.

Tobacco leaf, paper covered, and Havannah shaped from Rs. 10 to 30 per 1,000.

CUT TOBACCOS.

In 1 lb. and ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Tins.

	1 lb
Imperial Smoking Mixture	3 0
Prince of Wales' Choice	3 0
Indian Birds' Eye	2 8
Orange Blossom	2 0
Oriental Smoking Mixture	0 8

CAKE TOBACCOS.

In 3½ to 20 lb. Boxes.

Orange Blossom	2 0
Planter's Solace	1 4
Army and Navy's Own	1 0
Virginia Plum	0 12

The above prices are net in Madras, but special rates will be allowed to Clubs and Regimental Messes.

Samples sent on application to

C. L. O'BRIEN,
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Applications for Agencies should be made to the Secretary.

N. B.—On receipt of a cheque or order, the equivalent number of Cigars or Cigarettes or quantity of Tobacco shall immediately be sent to applicant.

C. L. O'B.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

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THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
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A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
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and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS,

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Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN in the SIDE or BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
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As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

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We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

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A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

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BORDEAUX—RED.

In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.

		Qts.	Pts.
PICHON LONGUEVILLE, 1868, Vintage, a very rare Wine		Rs. 55	—
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After Dinner Wines.	30	32
" RAUZAN		25	27
" PALMER		22	24
" LAROSE	Dinner Wines.	19	21
" St. JULIEN		16	18
" CANTENAC		14	16
ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup		9½	11½
PAUILLAC		9	10½

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask.	46 Gals. Hdhs.
CHATEAU MOUTON	266	530
" RAUZAN	205	410
" PALMER	178	353
" LAROSE	142	280
St. JULIEN	110	216
CANTENAC	90	174
ST. ESTEPHE	70	134
MEDOC	55	100

WHITE.

	Q's.	Pts.
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	21	23
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	16	18

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	30	32
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	24	26
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	20	22
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	18
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	34	36

WHITE.

CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine ......white cap	24	26
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	44	48
WACHTER'S "PRINCE OF WALES" BRAND	44	48
Ditto, ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints	29	—
GIESLER'S	44	48
FINE DRY SPARKLING	38	40
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	34	38
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	27	30
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SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

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HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	39	41
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
" EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	39	41
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good flavored	29	31
MOSELLE, EXCELLENT CHEAP WINE	24	26

STILL.

HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	45	47
" MARCOBRUNNER	37	—
" RUDESHEIMER, mellow	27	29
" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	22	24
" LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	16	19
LIEBFRAUMILCH	32	—
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	23	25
STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	27	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	27	29

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We offer the following less 10 per cent. for Cash.

	In Bond.		
M [illegible] Madeira	Rs. 163	per Qr.	Cask.
Lacryma	120	"	"
C M Young Madeira	122	"	"
O M Old do.	142	"	"
S Choice South-Side Madeira	174	"	"
O S very choice Old South-Side Madeira	105	"	Octave.
R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	120	"	"
O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	138	"	"
E O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Extra Reserved Madeira	14[illegible]	"	"
Patherinho, delicately-flavoured Pale Reserved Madeira	90	"	"

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We call special attention to these—

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AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old	gold seal	35
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior	black seal	33
MONTILLA, Extra pale and very dry		24
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Pale	black seal	25
VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	21
MANZANILLA	red seal	19
PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	18
VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal	14
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor		14
MADEIRA, E. I. very superior	red seal	34
MADEIRA, E. I., excellent Wine	black seal	31

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)

All in Bond in India,

	4 Gals. per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	65	210	410	810
Amontillado, Black seal quality	62	194	378	746
Amoroso	47	143	276	544
Oloroso	37	112	215	420
Vino Puro	38	114	220	430
Manzanilla	34	102	194	380
Yellow seal	31	92	177	340
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	66	123	238

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs 4. extra.

PORTS. In Bond.

	Qrs.	Pts.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (some years in bottle)	31	—
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	26
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	22
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	18
[illegible]		—

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	84	151	294
" black seal	95	178	344
Invalid's quality	120	230	448

SPIRITS. In Bond.

The HEART SHAPED LABEL, which we originally introduced and by which our Cognac became so universally known throughout India, was once exclusively used by us as our own, it long ceased to satisfy us since it became common property. Our QUALITIES are now DESIGNATED BY "STARS" as adopted by the principal Cognac houses. Our arrangements at Charente and Cognac enable us to offer Brandies on exceptionally favourable terms to Messes, Traders and consumers generally.

		Per dozen.
P.C *	Blue Capsule	Rs. 17 0
Do.	in Flasks	9 8
Do.	Half flasks	6 0
P.C. **	White Capsule	19 0
Do. do.	in Pint Flasks	10 8
S.O.P. ***	Yellow Capsule	23 0
Do. do.	in Pint Flasks	12 8
V.S.O.P ****	Black Capsule	27 0
Do. do	in Pints flasks	14 8
RUM, the finest old Jamaica		14 0
Do. fine "Pineapple"		11 8
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		14 0
FIELDS GIN		14 0
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure,		15 0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best		9 8

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Without Jar Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter. Cask. 27 Gall. Rs.
COGNAC, No. ****	[illegible]0-0	196	..
" " ***	8-0	158	...
" " **	6-0	124	...
" " *	5-8	112	...

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood. An allowance of price charged for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars for Ditto .... 1 Gall Rs. 2 0 Each
Do. do. do. .... 2 " " 3 0 "
Do. do. do. .... 4 " " 4 0 "

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s COGNACS.

	In Bond.
* ONE STAR, in great demand	16 8
* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	17 8
* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 Dozen	24 8
* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz	18 0
* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz	20 0
** TWO STARS	20 0
*** THREE STARS, superior	23 0
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	31 0

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Amsterdam Orange and White	40	42
CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	7½	—
Do. YELLOW " "	6	—
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	44	48
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	32
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KING THE CROW" BITTERS	27	—
ASSORTED LIQUEURS CHOICE	—	24
VERMOUTH	17	—

COOPER [illegible] VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND PORTER.

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Casks containing doz. qts, Rs. 6-4 per doz. Net Cash.

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Bottled by Moine and Company.
Cask containing 3½doz. qts Rs.6-8 per doz. NET CASH.

TERMS.

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Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

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F. MEYER, Manager.

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The New [illegible]
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THE "POSITI
FROM JANUARY TO
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Proposals Received... 25 Rs.
Policies Issued 214
New Current Annual Premium Income...
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or 16 8 per cent. of Proposals re

The amount of Po
India during the ten
namely, Rs. 10,54,50
issue rate of Rs. 12,65,
is about 50 per cent i
average new Indian b
by one of the lages
established now or
century.

PROGRESS of the IN
FUNDS (of Germme
the hands of the Official
meet claims.

Held by Official Trustees on
31st December 1873 ... R
Do. Do. 1874 ...
Do. Do. 1875 ...*

* Accumulated Indian Life Fund in
on 31st December 1875, after meeting all claims

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FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, W
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Fire Premiums for 1852
Do. 1862
Do. 1872

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BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be grant
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Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the
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The Undersigned, under instructions from the H
prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance
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every information regarding Rates of Premium
Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insur

ANNUAL PREMIUM FO
TO ASSURE R

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	Without Profits.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 6
25	41 6	32 13
30	44 10	35 15
35	48 6	39 8

The reduction of premiums to Europea
the date at which the assured leaves eithe
Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCH
Agents, Royal I

Bombay, Dec. 1876.

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due consideration, they have resolved to
ably the Rates of Premium for India
attention to the New Rates of the
LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.
NEW TABLE OF RATES *for*
Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term

WITH PROFITS. Age.	Yearly.	WITHO Age.
	Rs. as. p.	
20	27 10 8	20
25	29 0 4	25
30	31 [illegible] 8	30
35	34 5 8	35
40	39 3 4	40
45	45 4 4	45
50	52 11 4	50
55	63 11 4	55

, The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland.

NEW AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS. AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS PROHIBITED AND IMPOSSIBLE.

[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, and they establish the existence of a unique security to those Assured in the "Oriental."*

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
LAPSED POLICIES Revived without Fine.
PROMISSORY NOTES or PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and remain in India.
ASSURANCES effected in TWELVE different Forms.
NINE-TENTHS of the whole Profits applied every three years—(1) to the Reduction of Premiums on the
(2) as an addition to the sum Assured;
Cash.
EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS are invested
Policy-holders.
A FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE after
35 per cent. of the Tabular Premiums paid.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT [WITHOUT
OF SYSTEMS CANNOT SUCCEED]. Preliminary
Rs. 970-15-0.
The ratio of expenses in 2 years is less th
Companies of 10 years' standing.
The increase in the accumulated fund durin
about 100 per cent.
No claims on the Company since its co
CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER
Annual Report, Prospectus
effecting Assurances, App
may be obtained from

D. McLAU

9, Elphinstone Circle,

LONDON ASSU
INCORPORATE
HEAD OFFICE

DECLARA

THE valuation of
of 1876, for the five years
just been completed, and the
cash Bonus of more than 29 per
them during the last five years, or a correspon
Bonus varying in amount according to the age of
Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a
able result than on any previous occasion.
The following are examples of the Bonus for the
nial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on
which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 [illegible] 0	£ 57 17 0
30	" 1,000	" 36 10 0	" 84 1 0
40	" 1,000	" 47 5 0	" 86 9 0
50	" 1,000	" 65 15 0	" 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and
ed to the Life Assurance Funds.
of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is
w seriously the increase of these expenses of late
years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which
cannot the case in this Corporation.

The T Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to
£16,84

Prospectus and Forms of application can be obtained on
application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Bombay, h June 1876.

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